



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

'Text' of DPRK, U.S. Joint Statement Issued

OW1308010194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT
13 Aug 94

[Text] Geneva, Aug. 13 KYODO—The following is the text of an agreed statement between the United States and North Korea, issued in Geneva on Friday [12 August].

The delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the United States of America (USA) met in Geneva from August 5-12, 1994, to resume the third round of talks.

Both sides reaffirmed the principles of the June 11, 1993, DPRK- USA joint statement and reached agreement that the following elements should be part of a final resolution of the nuclear issue:

1. The DPRK is prepared to replace its graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities with light water reactor (LWR) power plants, and the USA is prepared to make arrangements for the provision of LWRs of approximately 2,000 MW(e) [MWe—megawatts electric] to the DPRK as early as possible and to make arrangements for interim energy alternatives to the DPRK's graphite-moderated reactors. Upon receipt of USA assurances for the provision of LWRs and for arrangements for interim energy alternatives, the DPRK will freeze construction of the 50 MW(e) and 200 MW(e) reactors, forego reprocessing, and seal the radiochemical laboratory, to be monitored by the IAEA.

2. The DPRK and the USA are prepared to establish diplomatic representation in each other's capitals and to reduce barriers to trade and investment, as a move toward full normalization of political and economic relations.

3. To help achieve peace and security on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, the USA is prepared to provide the DPRK with assurances against the threat or use of nuclear weapons by the USA, and the DPRK remains prepared to implement the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

4. The DPRK is prepared to remain a party to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to allow implementation of its safeguards agreement under the treaty.

Important issues raised during the talks remain to be resolved. Both sides agree that expert-level discussions are necessary to advance the replacement of the DPRK's graphite-moderated program with LWR technology, the safe storage and disposition of the spent fuel, provision of alternative energy, and the establishment of liaison offices. Accordingly, expert-level talks will be held in the DPRK and USA or elsewhere as agreed. The DPRK and USA agreed to recess their talks and resume in Geneva on September 23, 1994.

In the meantime, the USA will pursue arrangements necessary to provide assurances for the LWR project to the DPRK as part of a final resolution of the nuclear issue, and the DPRK will observe the freeze on nuclear activities and maintain the continuity of safeguards, as agreed in the June 20-22, 1994, exchange of messages between First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Assistant Secretary of State Robert L. Gallucci.

Foreign Ministry 'Cautious'

OW1308042394 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Announcer-read report; from "NHK News" program]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA], in a statement announced by Terusuke Terada, director-general for public information and cultural affairs, welcomed the U.S.-DPRK agreement, calling it a step toward resolution, but added it will once again ask the DPRK to remove the international community's concerns by resolving the remaining issues.

Since no final conclusion has been reached on the suspected development of nuclear arms in the past, MOFA is taking the basic stand of being cautious about the agreement and views the agreement as a transition process. The ministry wants to continue talks with the United States and the ROK toward resolving the issues.

Saito on Verification

OW1508124494 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1022 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Announcer-read report from the "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] Administrative Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiro Saito told a news conference today that if Japan is to provide assistance for North Korea's shift to a light-water reactor in the future, the verification of North Korea's past nuclear development will be a prerequisite for the assistance.

Referring to a basic agreement reached between the United States and North Korea at the news conference, Administrative Vice Foreign Minister Saito said: The U.S. Administration has explained to the Japanese Government that North Korea's past nuclear development will be verified in accordance with the basic agreement, but North Korea has not yet clearly indicated whether its past nuclear development will be verified in accordance with the basic agreement.

Commenting on remarks made today by South Korean President Kim Yong-sam that South Korea is willing to provide the capital and technology needed to build a light-water reactor in North Korea if North Korea guarantees the full disclosure of its nuclear development, Administrative Vice Foreign Minister Saito said: "The

Japanese Government takes the same view as the South Korean president. I believe the South Korean president asked for a complete dispelling of suspicions about North Korea's development of nuclear weapons."

In this way, he indicated that if Japan is to provide assistance for North Korea's switch to a light-water reactor, the verification of North Korea's past nuclear development will be a precondition for the assistance.

U.S. Draft Accord on Sheet Glass Market Noted

OW1308024194 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 11 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] On 10 August, the full text of the draft accord, which the United States presented at the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks on the sheet glass sector, was revealed. The draft points out that exclusionary business practices in the Japanese sheet glass market are barriers to entry by foreign companies.

It asks for an 8-point improvement in the market, saying, "Japan's Fair Trade Commission [FTC] should conduct official inspection of the business practices in the sheet glass market," and "wholesale dealers should work out a plan for voluntarily increasing their purchase of foreign-made sheet glass." It also asks for setting objective criteria to measure the openness of the sheet glass market, as is being done for the automobiles and auto parts sector.

The draft was presented at meetings in Washington in late July. Japan insists: "The sheet glass market is not closed," but the United States is said to be considering naming the sheet glass sector as an area to be subject to sanctions under the Super 301 Provision (which defines unfair trade nations and practices, and sanctions thereof) at the end of September. As such, this area is likely to turn into another point of contention in the forthcoming Japan-U.S. talks.

In the draft, the United States makes various demands. For instance, it asks the FTC to conduct thorough investigations to determine whether or not: 1) Japanese sheet glass makers are pressuring wholesale dealers into abstaining from handling foreign-made products; 2) makers and their agents are harassing dealers who carry foreign-made products; and 3) the keiretsu-based business system is impeding the entry of foreign-made products into the Japanese market.

It asks the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Construction Ministry to encourage the purchase of foreign-made sheet glass for housing, commercial buildings, and automobiles. It also calls for promoting the increased use of foreign-made adiabatic glass and safety glass—the two sectors where the United States holds dominant competitiveness.

Furthermore, it requests the Japanese Government to support the industry's voluntary plan to increase its purchase of foreign-made products.

Defense Agency To Curb Spending for U.S. Bases

OW1308122694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—The Defense Agency plans to limit additional spending for U.S. bases in Japan in the fiscal 1995 budget to less than the 30 billion yen rise required under a mutual agreement, agency sources said Saturday [13 August].

The need to restrain new expenses allocated for maintaining U.S. bases in Japan reflects the need to curb the overall defense budget, the sources said.

The agency is expected to entrust the government and ruling parties to make a final decision on the matter toward the end of the year when the fiscal 1995 budget is fixed.

The United States, which has repeatedly appealed for Tokyo to shoulder a larger portion of the cost of maintaining the U.S. bases in Japan, is likely to express dissatisfaction with the planned curb.

A 1991 special bilateral agreement committed Japan to shoulder a growing portion of the costs for the 22,000 Japanese workers employed at the bases, and Japan is supposed to cover all of their work-related costs by fiscal 1995, which starts next April.

To that end, some 30 billion yen more is projected to be needed in next year's budget over this year's base-related budget of 123.4 billion yen.

As Japan's first socialist prime minister since 1947, Tomiichi Murayama aims at holding down the growth of defense spending to 0.9 percent in fiscal 1995.

The agency is scheduled to make the request for its fiscal 1995 defense spending by the end of this month.

Restraints on defense spending imposed since the end of the Cold War have led the agency almost to its limit in seeking to pare defense spending in such areas as military drills.

Following the agency's plan, the government and ruling parties will come under pressure to compensate for the expected cut in additional expenses under the so-called "sympathy" budget for shouldering much of the outlay for U.S. forces in Japan.

The bilateral agreement does not stipulate the timing of such payments and instead only calls for fixing a concrete amount within the fiscal year.

Agency sources said the government and ruling parties have been discussing the possibility of drawing up a supplementary budget or using profits arising from lower-than-expected costs for oil due to the yen's higher exchange value against the dollar.

Tokyo on U.S. Request for Pension Deregulation

OW1308144994 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] The U.S. Government has asked the Japanese Government to decide within this year to relax its

regulations on the management of public pensions. The U.S. Government has made the request with the aim of consigning the management of public pensions to investment consulting firms, and the U.S. Government's request will become a focal point in negotiations on the financial service sector under the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks. The financial service sector and the automobile and auto parts sector have been dealt with as priority sectors in the framework talks. The request from the U.S. Government is taken as its intention to settle the negotiations on the financial service sector within this year.

The U.S. Government has made the request to the Finance Ministry and the Health and Welfare Ministry. The reserve fund of welfare and national pensions are deposited in the Fund Management Department in the Finance Ministry and the Pension Welfare Business Corporation [PWBC] manages part of the reserve fund after borrowing it from the Finance Ministry. The PWBC consigns the management of the reserve fund only to trust banks and life insurance companies. The U.S. Government has long asked the Japanese Government to recognize consigning the management of the reserve fund to investment consulting firms.

The negotiations on the financial service sector lag far behind other negotiations under the framework talks. With the U.S. Government indicating a willingness to settle the negotiations on the financial service sector within this year, however, it appears that the negotiations will begin this fall at a full-fledged pace.

In response to the U.S. Government's request, the Japanese Government is still sticking to its traditional stance, saying, "If the number of organizations in charge of managing public pensions is increased, it may undermine the stability of pension funds," (says the Finance Ministry).

Murayama's Agenda During Visit to Southeast Asia

No Discussion on UNSC Bid

OW1308141994 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will visit four Southeast Asian nations, including the Philippines and Malaysia, beginning 23 August. At a series of summit meetings with leaders of those nations, the prime minister is expected to refrain from in-depth discussions of Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council. While the Foreign Ministry has stressed the significance of Japan's affiliation with the UN Security Council as a permanent member, ruling coalition parties, especially Sakigake [Harbinger Party], are making moves to check the Foreign Ministry from taking the lead in Japan's bid for permanent membership in the UN Security Council. This situation has led the prime minister to decide to

avoid in-depth discussions of Japan's bid for permanent membership during his visits to the Southeast Asian nations. Some Foreign Ministry officials have said, "we want to avoid facing criticism," (according to a senior Foreign Ministry official). The Foreign Ministry is ready to wait for the political parties to fully discuss the issue of Japan's affiliation with the UN Security Council until the UN General Assembly is held in September, instead of "aggressively pushing" the issue now.

The issue of Japan's affiliation with the UN Security Council has emerged after the United Nations announced plans to reorganize the UN Security Council. The former Hata government consistently asserted Japan's affiliation with the UN Security Council in concert with the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry has asserted that as a pacifist nation, Japan should speak for Asian nations at the UN Security Council as a permanent member. The three-party agreement reached among the Liberal Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party of Japan and Sakigake [Harbinger Party] when the Murayama government was inaugurated includes the expression: "the Murayama government will deal cautiously with the issue of Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council." Influential dietmen affiliated with ruling coalition parties will inaugurate a "Council on Deliberating Japan's Affiliation With the UN Security Council" to be headed by Junichiro Koizumi. In this way, the government and the ruling coalition parties are extremely cautious about Japan's affiliation with the UN Security Council.

The "issue of Japan's affiliation with the UN Security Council is expected to be raised as a topic for discussions" during the prime minister's visits to the four Southeast Asian nations, according to a top Foreign Ministry official. The prime minister intends to state that (for Japan to join the UN Security Council as a permanent member), "it is important for Japan to build a national consensus and win the understanding of Asian nations" as he spoke in his policy speech to the recent extraordinary Diet session.

Loans to SRV Reportedly Planned

OW1508082294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will pledge to consistently increase official loans to Vietnam when he visits Hanoi later this month, government sources said Monday [15 August].

Murayama, the first Japanese prime minister to visit Vietnam since the country's reunification in 1975, will also pledge in Hanoi to dispatch a governmental survey mission to Vietnam to look into economic cooperation, the sources said.

The mission will be comprised of officials of various government ministries and agencies as well as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), they said.

The sources said Murayama, in talks with Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, will not convey the figure for Japan's next loan aid package, which is expected to top 60 billion yen.

Rather, he will promise increased volumes of such assistance on an annual basis.

Last January, Japan concluded an agreement with Vietnam to extend 53.3 billion yen in official loans for seven projects to improve infrastructure related to power supply and transportation, and to pay for equipment to repair roads and waterworks.

Japan is anxious to expand its cooperative ties with Vietnam considering the country's vast, untapped economic potential.

LDP Official Kato Departs for Beijing

OW1408041494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 14 Aug 94

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—Koichi Kato, chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), left Narita airport Sunday [14 August] morning for a six-day visit to China for talks with Chinese leaders.

Kato, who previously served as Defense Agency chief and chief cabinet secretary, is scheduled to meet Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen separately in Beijing.

Kato will be the first LDP executive to visit China after the establishment of the coalition government of the LDP, the Social Democratic Party and New Party Sakigake in June.

Party officials said Kato will seek China's understanding and support for the coalition government led by Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama by explaining the background and the significance of the new coalition.

Kato is also expected to discuss North Korea's suspected nuclear development program with Chinese leaders, the officials said.

Tokyo Helps Central Asians Survey Gold, Silver

OW1408224594 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] The government will cooperate with former Soviet republics—Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan—in Central Asia in conducting surveys of mineral resources through Official Development Assistance [ODA] programs. A total of about 1 billion yen will be provided for this three-year-project, beginning in October. This is the first time that Japan has helped former USSR republics develop their resources through ODA programs. The government aims to pave the way to a stable supply of gold, silver, and copper by obtaining a foothold in this region, where promising mineral veins are said to exist.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI], and other organizations have already been coordinating details of projects with their partners. The formal contract will be signed in the near future. A private consulting company will be entrusted with surveying where promising veins exist, and how large their deposits are. Objects of these surveys are gold, silver, copper, zinc, and tungsten, which are important materials for industrial production. After the collapse of the USSR, European countries and the United States have indicated their strong interest in resource development in Central Asia. MITI has great expectations for this project because Japan is said to be "falling behind other countries."

Europeans Demand End to Preferential Measures

OW1408193494 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 13 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] European automakers have compiled a statement demanding the abolishment of Japan's preferential measures regarding the tax system and garaging that are given to Japanese owners of lightweight automobiles. They will announce the statement shortly in both Brussels and Tokyo. With regard to the lightweight automobiles, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association submitted a proposal in late August to the Transport Ministry that the "length of lightweight automobiles eligible for preferential measures be extended by 10 centimeters to increase their safety." European automakers have criticized the preferential measures as "Japan's non-tariff barrier," claiming that "if the length of lightweight automobiles is extended with the preferential measures kept in effect, this would lead to discrimination against European small-type automobile makers." The reason for the existence of lightweight automobiles in Japan seems likely to be questioned.

The statement has been compiled by the Automobile Department of the European Business Consultation (EBC), a consultative body formed by European corporations incorporated in Japan. The European Automobile Manufacturers Association and the European Commission are said to support the statement.

Claiming that standards for lightweight automobiles eligible for the preferential measures are regulations giving advantage to Japanese automakers, the statement demanded the abolishment of the preferential measures, calling them a Japanese trade barrier against foreign automobiles.

Regarding standards for lightweight automobiles, the Transport Ministry plans to extend the length of qualifying lightweight automobiles (measuring less than 3.3 meters in length) by 10 centimeters, with the engine displacement regulation of less than 660 cc kept unchanged. There is a high possibility that lightweight automobiles measuring 1.4 meters [figure as published] in length will be extended by about 10 centimeters.

The Transport Ministry plans to keep the preferential measures in effect. Another privilege given to lightweight automobiles is that the automobile tax imposed on lightweight automobiles is a third that of small-type automobiles, and Japanese with no garage certificates can buy lightweight automobiles in all parts of Japan except Tokyo and Osaka. These privileges will apparently remain unchanged.

SDF Support for Rwanda Aid Recommended

*OW1208131094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1256 GMT
12 Aug 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO—A government fact-finding mission that has been inspecting local conditions surrounding international aid to Rwanda has urged a Self-Defense Forces [SDF] backup for Japan's assistance to the UN effort there, government officials said Friday [12 August].

The inspection team, which returned Thursday after observing conditions in the refugee camps in neighboring Zaire and Tanzania, said in its report that Japan's involvement in the region should assume a "highly self-sufficient" form, the officials said. The report calls for SDF support for the medical teams that Japan plans to send to the neighboring countries to help the refugees from Rwanda, the officials said. The team submitted the report to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama.

The report could force Murayama, who has been cautious about sending the SDF to help UN peacekeeping operations, to change his stance on the issue, government sources said. A top government official has already said that the dispatch of the SDF will be considered, while adding that Murayama will make the final decision over the issue. The report points out that Japan's presence in the international efforts for aiding Rwandan refugees is quite weak, and emphasized the importance of making effective human-resource contributions as early as possible. It argued that the poor conditions there, which preclude any local procurement of sufficient support for nonmilitary missions, demand a fully self-sufficient approach to assistance.

It also noted that Western countries have mobilized their military organizations to support their aid activities. Among the recommended items for assistance listed in the report are medication, hygiene measures, food, water, and lavatories for the camps.

Meanwhile, a top Foreign Ministry official said the government will also study whether it is possible for nongovernmental organizations to provide the necessary logistical support to the medical teams. He also said the government will send another fact-finding team before it decides on humanitarian missions.

For the government, which is under strong time pressures to aid Rwanda, the largest hurdle to sending personnel to assist the UN effort is how to secure a solid

supply system for them. Although calls for SDF mobilization have been growing louder within the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, like Murayama, had until recently remained cautious about the idea. But the government leaders are now tilting toward the SDF dispatch as it has become clear that Murayama's Social Democratic Party (SDP) is no longer averse to SDF involvement in overseas activities, government sources said.

Reports on Issues Related to Sakurai Remark

Murayama Apologizes to China

*OW1308103994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Beijing, Aug. 13 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama apologized Saturday to China over a remark by his cabinet member to the effect that not only Japan was to blame for World War II, Japanese Embassy officials said.

The officials said Murayama's apology was conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Ministry by Japanese Charge D'Affaires Koichi Matsumoto. In a message handed to Wang Yingfan, assistant vice foreign minister, Murayama said the remark by Environment Agency Head Shin Sakurai was not appropriate, the officials said.

Wang deplored the fact that another Japanese cabinet minister appeared to be denying Japan's aggression in World War II so soon after former Justice Minister Shigeto Nagano claimed the "rape of Nanjing" never happened, they said. Nagano was forced to resign after making the comment a day after being appointed justice minister in May.

Wang emphasized that the correct acknowledgement of historical facts serves as the foundation for the development of friendly relations between the two countries, the officials said.

Murayama Comments on 'Pain'

*OW1508040694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT
15 Aug 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said Monday [15 August] that Japan is doing serious soul searching over the pain it inflicted on Asian people during World War II, an unprecedentedly straightforward reference by a head of government to Japan's wartime actions.

In a speech at an annual mourning ceremony for over three million Japanese war dead, Murayama said Japan's conduct during the war caused "tragic sacrifices beyond description" of a large number of people in Asia and the rest of the world.

"Reflecting deeply on the agony and sorrow of these people, I would like to offer heartfelt condolences to them with a deep repentance," he said. "We must pass

on the story about the misery and innumerable sacrifices of war to the younger generations, while doing soul searching over our own history."

Murayama made the remarks on the 49th anniversary of the end of the war, one day after Environment Agency Chief Shin Sakurai was forced to resign over his comments that Japan did not intend to wage a war of aggression. Sakurai's remarks, made to reporters on Friday, prompted a storm of protest in China, South Korea, and other Asian nations.

At the ceremony, which was also attended by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, Murayama displayed Japan's repentant posture toward the war more clearly than former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa did at last year's ceremony. Hosokawa also expressed "condolences" to the war victims and their families around the world, but "Murayama went one step further and stressed Japan's remorseful stance," said Health and Welfare Minister Shoichi Ide.

Murayama's speech was prepared by the Health and Welfare Ministry, but the premier himself added the parts referring to the "tragic sacrifices" and soul searching on Japan's past history, government officials said.

During the ceremony, attended by some 7,900 government officials and bereaved families, House of Representatives Speaker Takako Doi said Japan has not yet fully reconciled with Asian people who were victimized by Japan's actions during the war.

Emperor Akihito, in a brief message, offered his mourning to the people who died in the war and prayed for world peace and Japan's further development.

Murayama, Kono on Successor

OW1408050594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT 14 Aug 94

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono met Sunday at a resort near Tokyo to discuss ways to extinguish the brushfire ignited by a cabinet minister's denial of any aggressive intent on Japan's part during World War II, government officials said.

Environment Agency chief Shin Sakurai earlier met Kono, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), to explain his controversial remarks and express his intention to submit his resignation later Sunday when Murayama returns to Tokyo from the Hakone resort, the officials said.

Sakurai has created a stir over the remarks made Friday that Japan did not intend to fight a "war of aggression" in Asia.

Following his meeting with Sakurai, Kono went to Hakone to meet Murayama and discuss ways to resolve

the row over Sakurai's remarks, including a possible successor to Sakurai as the Environment Agency chief.

Also on Sunday, Kono is scheduled to meet LDP leaders including Secretary General Yoshiro Mori and faction leader Hiroshi Mitsuzuke over a successor to Sakurai, who is a member of the Mitsuzuke faction, party officials said. [passage omitted]

After his meeting Sunday with Kono, Sakurai said "the reason for the remarks was my inability to express myself and my lack of study."

"As Prime Minister Murayama has said, it is a fact that because of the aggressive behavior of the war, we inflicted suffering on the people of the neighboring countries," Sakurai said.

The 61-year-old Sakurai told a news conference Friday that Japan did not intend a "war of aggression," when responding to a question about a no-war resolution being considered by the Diet for the upcoming 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. He also said the war resulted in the freeing of Asian nations from European colonial rules as well as higher literacy rates in Asia. He urged a more balanced view of the results of the war.

Sakurai later admitted his remarks as "inappropriate" and withdrew them at a news conference Friday night, hurriedly arranged in response to concern raised by LDP leaders over how Asian countries, particularly South Korea and China, would react.

Sakurai Apologizes for Remarks

OW1408123894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 14 Aug 94

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—Former Environment Agency chief Shin Sakurai said Sunday [14 August] it was regrettable that his remarks downplaying Japan's role before and during World War II have caused trouble.

"I feel I'm sorry for the people and the cabinet for my inappropriate remarks," Sakurai told reporters after submitting his resignation to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama.

Asked to say something for the people of China and South Korea, Sakurai said, "it was inappropriate remarks causing misunderstanding. I will make up for the remarks."

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi said in a separate news conference the government will make its utmost efforts to dispel distrust of Japan caused by Sakurai's remarks.

Igarashi said, "Japan will strive for creation of world peace, deeply repenting that Japan inflicted unbearable pain and sorrow on the people of Asia by its aggression and colonial rule."

Sakurai Submits Resignation

*OW1408091494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT
14 Aug 94*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Aug. 14 (KYODO)—Environment Agency chief Shin Sakurai submitted his resignation Sunday to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama after his remarks that Japan did not intend to fight a "war of aggression" in Asia triggered protests from South Korea and China.

Sakurai, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), is the second cabinet minister in three months and the fourth in eight years to resign due to remarks about war angering Japan's neighboring countries.

Former Defense Agency chief Sohei Miyashita, also an LDP member, will succeed Sakurai, government sources said. [passage omitted]

New Director Picked

*OW1408073594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT
14 Aug 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—Former Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita, a House of Representatives member of the Liberal Democratic Party, was picked Sunday [14 August] as successor to Environment Agency chief Shin Sakurai, who will resign later in the day over his war remarks, political sources said.

Earlier the same day, Sakurai, an LDP member, met Foreign Minister and LDP President Yohei Kono and informed him of his intention to resign to take responsibility for his remarks made Friday that Japan did not intend to wage a "war of aggression" in Asia.

Kono then met Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, at a resort near Tokyo to discuss ways to settle down the brushfire ignited by sakurai.

The three-coalition parties—LDP, SDP and new party Sakigake—agreed to name Sakurai's successor from the LDP, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi told reporters.

Finance Ministry bureaucrat-turned politician Miyashita, 66, was picked up as the successor mainly because he and Sakurai belong to the same LDP faction led by former Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

Sakurai is scheduled to submit a letter of resignation to Murayama later Sunday, the sources said.

Murayama is likely to name Miyashita as new Environment Agency chief immediately after Sakurai's resignation.

KYODO Profiles Miyashita

*OW1408111594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT
14 Aug 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—The new Environment Agency director general, Sohei Miyashita, who is a

member of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), served as Defense Agency chief between 1991 and 1992 under former Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Miyashita, 66, took over the post from Shin Sakurai, 61, also an LDP member, on Sunday [14 August].

Sakurai resigned as environment chief earlier in the day to take responsibility for his remarks Friday that Japan did not intend a "war of aggression" before and during World War II.

Miyashita and Sakurai belong to the same LDP faction of former Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka.

A graduate of Tokyo University's law faculty and a former official at the Finance Ministry, Miyashita has been elected House of Representatives lawmaker six times since 1979 from the No. 3 constituency of Nagano Prefecture.

Miyashita on 'Facts of Wartime'

*OW1408132494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT
14 Aug 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 KYODO—Sohei Miyashita, newly appointed director general of the Environment Agency, said Sunday [14 August] Japan should take seriously its facts of wartime aggression on neighboring Asian nations.

Miyashita, 66, meeting reporters before his appointment was attested by Emperor Akihito, said, "as Prime Minister (Tomiichi) Murayama said, we should have remorse for causing damage on other peoples and nations."

"We should take it seriously that the fact of (Japan's) aggression existed and that its colonialization caused pain on the Asian people," he said.

Miyashita, a former Defense Agency director general, took over the post from Shin Sakurai, 61, who resigned as environment chief earlier in the day to take responsibility for his remarks Friday that Japan did not intend a "war of aggression" before and during World War II.

The new environment chief criticized his predecessor, saying that he should have been careful, while adding that Sakurai has shown regret.

Asked if he will visit the Yasukuni Shrine in central Tokyo on Aug. 15, the day to commemorate Japan's surrender in World War II, Miyashita said he wants to go there "as opportunity permits later."

"I wanted to go and worship if it was possible. But I am not sure if the schedule permits, as I have just taken the office of a minister," Miyashita said.

When he was Defense Agency chief in the early 1990s, Miyashita said it is a matter of course for anyone to bow before the war dead enshrined at the shrine, he said.

The remarks may suggest that this time he gave up visiting the shrine, which enshrines the military war dead, including war criminals, in order not to further upset Asian countries.

Impact of Sakurai's Statement Measured

'Unlikely' To Harm Visit

OW1508053294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 15 KYODO—The resignation of a cabinet minister over remarks he made about Japan's wartime intentions is unlikely to do any serious harm to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's planned visit to Southeast Asia later this month, a government source said Monday [15 August].

Environment Agency Director General Shin Sakurai stepped down Sunday after his remarks about Japan's actions in Asia during World War II drew strong protests from China, South Korea and other Asian countries.

Sakurai said Friday to reporters that Japan had no intention of waging a war of aggression at the time.

"I believe foreign countries rather gave higher marks to Murayama's cabinet" due to the incident because it was handled quickly and appropriately, the government source said.

Murayama is scheduled to make a one-week tour through members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) starting Aug. 23.

Sakurai, in a farewell speech Monday to Environment Agency officials, said, "I made imprecise remarks out of inattention. I offer my apology for having created deep scars in your hearts."

ASEAN Agenda Affected

OW1408142894 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 14 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who will visit four Southeast Asian nations in late August, intends to announce Japan's policy of attaching importance to Asian nations during his visits to those Southeast Asian nations. The revisionist war remarks by Environment Agency Director General Shin Sakurai, however, seem likely to set back the "Murayama diplomacy."

The prime minister intends to make clear a continuation of Japan's foreign policy toward Asian nations and Japan's policy of placing importance on Asian nations.

Former Prime Minister Hosokawa clearly called the past war a "war of aggression" and expressed his remorse over the war of aggression. Prime Minister Murayama plans to make the same remarks as former Prime Minister Hosokawa's during his visits to the four Southeast Asian nations. It cannot be denied that a series of the revisionist war remarks by both Sakurai and former

Justice Minister Nagano, who said, "The Nanjing massacre was a fabrication," will undermine the confidence of Asian nations in Japan.

Prime Minister Murayama, therefore, is likely to be pressed to stress more emphatically Japan's soul-searching over the past war and its "anti-war" stance more than ever in a bid to sustain the confidence of Asian nations in Japan.

Many are pointing out that Sakurai's revisionist war remarks represent a reemergence of the "hawkish constitution" that has persisted in the Liberal Democratic Party, (says a source in the Social Democratic Party of Japan). The Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] has criticized Sakurai's revisionist war remarks, citing the fact that "Germany succeeded in winning the confidence of the international community after holding the Nazis responsible for the war in Europe." A substantial number of dietmen affiliated with the Liberal Democratic Party are not in concert with the SDPJ's assessment.

Political Parties Pledge Commitment to Peace

OW1308084594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Major political parties issued statements Saturday [13 August] to commemorate the 49th anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II on Aug. 15, vowing to commitment to peace.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) said the party deeply repents the war-inflicted disasters on Japan's neighboring countries and will pass on the message of the importance of peace to future generations.

The LDP, a key party in the tripartite ruling coalition, pledged it will play an active role in the creation of international peace in the post-Cold War era.

The Social Democratic Party of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama said the party will aim to create a Japan friendly to the people and nature with a goal of a world without armament.

The party is determined to establish a Japan trusted by Asia and the rest of the world by apologizing and compensating war victims, its statement said.

Shinseito, the party led by former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, said Japan should actively participate in peacekeeping activities and strengthen functions of the United Nations.

The Buddhist-backed Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party said Japan should actively contribute to the creation of a new order of peace in the post-Cold War era.

Cabinet Members Visit Yasukuni Shrine 15 Aug

OW1508075994 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0306 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Announcer-read report over video; from "NHK News" program]

[Text] On today's memorial day of the end of the war, six [figure as heard] of 20 members of the Tomiichi Murayama cabinet visited the Yasukuni Shrine in Kudan, Tokyo, this morning. Five ministers from the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] including International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, as well as Health and Welfare Minister Shoichi Ide from Sakigake [Harbinger Party], paid a visit to the shrine.

The six cabinet members who visited the shrine this morning included five LDP members—notably Ryutaro Hashimoto, minister of international trade and industry, and Tokuichiro Tamazawa, director-general of the Defense Agency—and Sakigake's Shoichi Ide, health and welfare minister.

While Hashimoto, international trade and industry minister, declined to clearly say what he hoped to derive from the visit to the shrine, the other ministers said that this was a private visit. Four LDP cabinet members reportedly signed their names at the sign with the title of state minister. Health and Welfare Minister Ide from Sakigake visited the shrine but did not sign his name.

Under the administration of former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, four cabinet members from Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] visited the Yasukuni Shrine on 15 August, the memorial day of the end of World War II. The number of cabinet members who visited the shrine this year increased from the previous year.

[Begin video recording] [Hashimoto] I signed my name along with two titles: chairman of "Nihon Izoku Kai" [the Japan Association for the Bereaved Families of the War Dead] and minister of international trade and industry.

[Unidentified reporter] In what capacity have you come here, as a public official or a private individual?

[Hashimoto] I visit here each year from my position at that time. I would like you to judge whether coming as the chairman of Nihon Izoku Kai is in a public capacity or not. [end recording]

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi commented on the cabinet members' visit to the Yasukuni Shrine at a news conference this morning. He said: Since Prime Minister Murayama indicated his intention not to pay a visit to the shrine in view of neighboring countries' sentiment, I would like cabinet members to decide whether to visit based on this point. However, this issue should be left to each cabinet member's prudent and voluntary decision, and there is no obligation either way.

Meanwhile, a total of 68 members of both the lower and upper houses—members of the "Diet members' Group on Visiting the Yasukuni Shrine Together," which is comprised of LDP Diet members; members of the "Shinseito Diet Members' Group on Visiting the Yasukuni Shrine Together," which is comprised of Shinseito Diet members; and one member from the New Party Mirai—visited Yasukuni this morning.

Representatives of the two groups held a joint news conference. Juro Saito, chairman of the General Assembly of the LDP Members of the House of Councillors, commented on former Environment Agency Chief Shin Sakurai's resignation over remarks on the past war, and stated that this was very regrettable. He also stated that he hopes to materialize the cabinet members' official visit to the shrine after gaining neighboring Asian countries' understanding. Moreover, Shinseito Acting Secretary General Kozo Watanabe stated that former Environment Agency Chief Sakurai's remarks were the result of his lack of understanding of the ruling coalition's ideas and its views on history.

International Group Condemns Wartime Atrocities

*OW1308133994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1319 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—Forty-nine representatives from 13 nations in the Asia-Pacific region attended a meeting in Tokyo on Saturday [13 August] to condemn wartime atrocities by the Japanese military and seek compensation for victims.

Sen. Kejjo Bien of the Republic of the Marshall Islands told the meeting, organized by a Japanese civic group, that about 17,000 Japanese troops stationed on the islands forced local residents to engage in hard labor and executed those who refused to obey.

He said Japanese troops tortured to death a large number of islanders to secure food supplies after the islands were besieged by U.S. forces in January 1944.

Part of Bien's account was corroborated by Dean Kohlhoff, an assistant professor at U.S. Valparaiso University, who told the session that Japanese forces forcibly mobilized residents on North Pacific islands to engage in forced labor.

Pak Chong-won, a 71-year-old Korean who served as a militiaman attached to a Japanese garrison on the islands, said he witnessed cannibalism by Japanese troops.

Korean personnel, frightened by the scene, engaged in a shootout with Japanese troops, he said.

Speakers from Malaysia and Papua New Guinea demanded that Japan respond to demands for compensation.

Tokyo To Compensate 'Comfort Women' Indirectly

*OW1308044194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—The government plans to support Asian women who were forced into sexual servitude during World War II through a third-party body as substitute measures for war compensation, government sources said Saturday [13 August].

Under the plan, the government will not directly provide compensation to the "comfort women," as they were then called in Japan, but add to donations through private sectors, the sources said.

Japan has taken the position that the issue of official war reparations was resolved in the San Francisco Peace Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951.

The government had previously adopted a policy to shelve such compensatory measures because even the South Korean Government does not seek compensation for the "comfort women," the sources said.

However, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi from the Social Democratic Party [of Japan] has strongly insisted that substitutive measures as war compensation should be taken, they said.

The government is also considering sending a letter from Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama to every former "comfort woman" in Asia to express remorse and an apology, the sources said.

The planned measures are meant to atone for having forced hundreds of thousands of Korean and other Asian women into sexual servitude at frontline brothels for Japanese Imperial Army soldiers before and during World War II.

The government decided Friday a framework for projects to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the World War II, government sources said.

The government plans to earmark some 100 billion yen over the next decade for projects like youth exchange programs with Asian nations and financing of historical studies in the region, the sources said.

The first funds will be appropriated in the budget for fiscal 1995, they said.

Witnesses on Wartime Biological Tests Remains

OW1308102394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] Kawasaki, Japan, Aug. 13 KYODO—A wartime military officer and three civilians have testified they witnessed human heads and other body parts of Asians apparently used in experiments aimed at developing bacteriological weapons during World War II by the Imperial Army, a civic group said Saturday [13 August].

The group, headed by Keiichi Tsuneishi, a professor at Kanagawa University, collected the testimony from four men who had worked at the wartime army's medical school in Tokyo's Shinjuku Ward, the current site of the National Institute of Health.

The skeletons of some 100 Asian humans, with the skulls of some showing evidence of knife wounds or drill holes, were unearthed in July 1989 from the construction site of the institute.

Tsuneishi and some other historians have claimed the skeletons are the remains of Chinese used by Imperial Army units, including the notorious unit 731 of the Guangdong Army in China, as objects in tests to assess how poisonous germs and viruses affect human bodies.

The historians claim the specimens were transported during the war from the northern Chinese city of Harbin, where unit 731 ran a laboratory, to Tokyo to be used for training medical students at the school.

One of the four eye-witnesses, an 85-year-old man who worked at the Army hospital, said he saw in 1938 many Asian heads preserved in some 15 earthenware pots filled with formalin.

Each of the pots, 40 centimeters in diameter and 40 cm deep, contained three to four heads, with some specimens showing evidence of knife wounds, he said.

Another eye-witness, 73, said he also saw some 10 drums containing formalin-soaked human abdomens and limbs on top of the pots perserving the heads.

The other two witnesses—a former military officer, now 76, and a 77-year-old man who was then working as a conscripted laborer for the Army—said they were told by their superiors that the bodies were those of victims of biological experiments conducted by Unit 731.

Noboru Watanabe, head of another civic group that organized an exhibition of historical material concerning Unit 731 to expedite citizens' awareness on the issue of war guilt, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that he is convinced the remains unearthed from the Shinjuku site are from victims of the unit's experiments.

"I have heard a Chinese man who was forced to work for Unit 731 testify that he assisted in carrying boxes containing the bodies of the victims of the experiments out of the (laboratory) premise," Watanabe said.

The Japanese Government denies that the remains are those of victims of unit 731 experiments.

Hata Urges Early Dissolution of Lower House

OW1308140594 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] Tsutomu Hata, chairman of Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] and Koshiro Ishida, chairman of the Komeito and other opposition leaders called on Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama at the prime minister's official residence on 11 August for a meeting. During the meeting with the prime minister, the opposition leaders asked that: 1) the proposal for demarcating the single-seat constituencies for the House of Representatives be immediately formulated into a bill; and 2) an extraordinary Diet session be convened at an early date to enact the bill, adding that their request was based on a consensus of nine opposition parties and parliamentary groups with the exception of the Japan Communist Party. During the meeting, Hata stressed that the "the

Murayama government should seek anew the people's confidence in the next elections" and asked the prime minister to dissolve the House of Representatives immediately after the bill on the demarcation of single-seat constituencies for the House of Representatives is enacted in the Diet. In response, the prime minister said, "I will do what I can do to get the bill passed in the Diet within this year," adding that "I want to leave the handling of the bill to the Diet." The prime minister did not mention the timing of dissolving the House of Representatives.

At the meeting, Hata emphatically said, "The enactment of the bill is of great significance in putting the finishing touches on political reform." He also said, "If there is an attempt to postpone enacting the bill, this would be tantamount to turning back on political reform, and the attempt would be severely criticized by the people." Hata also asked the prime minister to get the bill on the demarcation passed in the Diet in order to amend the Political Fund Control Law and enforce the Political Party Fund-Raising Law from next January.

At the meeting, Hata also proposed that a "report on the bill to the Diet be replaced with documents to chairmen of both houses of the Diet before the bill is enacted," adding that the question-and-answer sessions need not be held in a plenary session of the House of Representatives and in committees of the House of Representatives. In response, the prime minister indicated the difficulties in calling an extraordinary Diet session, saying, "We have to prepare bills on the Uruguay Round." Hata and other opposition leaders reacted against the prime minister's stance, saying, "It is not desirable to delay political reform."

Moves Toward SDPJ-DSP Alliance Welcomed

OW1208121094 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in Japanese 10 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] Upper house member Shoji Motooka of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] and Deputy Secretary General Tatsuo Kawabata of the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] met with Japanese Trade Union Confederation [Rengo] Chairman Akira Yamagishi in Tokyo on 9 August. They called for Yamagishi's support for their attempt to form an interparty policy study group participated in by SDPJ and DSP dietmen.

Motooka and Kawabata said they are going to establish an interparty team of SDPJ rightists and some SDP members to pave the way for future formation of a new party of liberal politicians, including the Japan New Party. Motooka said: "We take a stance opposing the SDPJ-Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] coalition. Our policy study group is intended as an SDPJ-DSP tie-up in preparation for future formation of a new party." The two dietmen then asked for Rengo's support for their team.

In response, Yamagishi welcomed their efforts, saying: "Rengo is reaching an internal consensus in support of the SDPJ-DSP tie up."

On the other hand, Yamagishi also expressed a prudent attitude toward an early merger of the SDPJ and DSP. He said: "Rengo members have various opinions on the SDPJ-LDP coalition. It is difficult to guarantee Rengo's unanimous support for the SDPJ-DSP merger right now."

Rengo hosted a national conference of affiliated trade unions and local Rengo divisions on 28 July, and the attendants called for a "Rengo-led new party" through a merger of liberal groups—the SDPJ and DSP. Since Rengo was founded through a merger of pro-SDPJ and pro-DSP labor union confederations, local Rengo leaders stressed the need for consideration to avoid internal friction in elections.

However, some SDPJ dietmen and even Rengo leaders are questioning the significance of the SDPJ-DSP new party since it cannot be realized without a breakup of the SDPJ. Thus, the future direction of the new party plan remains uncertain.

Ministry To Request Subsidies for Parties

OW1508075694 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] The Ministry of Home Affairs [MOHA] plans that if the electoral redistricting bill becomes effective within the year, it will ask the Ministry of Finance [MOF] to appropriate about 30.9 billion yen in the fiscal 1995 budget as public funding for political parties. The revised law regarding government subsidies to political parties was enacted at the previous ordinary Diet session, and the MOF is likely to approve the MOHA's request in full. However, there are some factors that tend to obscure such an outlook. For example, the Liberal Democratic Party and other parties assert that "as long as political parties are to receive public funding, the status of a juristic person should be given to parties that are currently voluntary organizations [nin'i dantai] with no such legal status." However, the Social Democratic Party of Japan is opposed to this idea. Since the enactment date for the electoral redistricting bill has not been decided yet, the MOHA plans to make budget requests after watching further developments.

The revised law regarding government subsidies to political parties incorporates a provision seeking 250 yen from each Japanese person for a total of about 30.9 billion yen to be collected in the form of taxes. The revised law is scheduled to be put in force on 1 January of the year following the Diet passage of the electoral redistricting bill. However, the enforcement date for the electoral redistricting bill—which is vital to the enforcement of the law regarding public funding for political parties—has not been decided. Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama has indicated the "hope that the electoral redistricting bill will become effective within the year." In case the redistricting bill takes effect this year, the law regarding public funding for political parties will be put in force on 1 January 1995.

Political parties will be granted half of the total amount of public subsidies in July, a quarter of the total in October, and the other quarter in December. They will receive the first public subsidies in July 1995, at the earliest.

Spending for public funding for political parties is dealt with independently of budget requests, which are supposed to be submitted to the MOF by the end of August each year. For this reason, (the MOHA) reportedly "intends to decide on the timing of requesting spending for public subsidies while watching the progress in working out the electoral redistricting bill as well as the political situation." The MOF intends to accept the MOHA's possible request totally and to earmark it in the draft budget for fiscal 1995.

Increased Budget Requests for Public Works Noted

OW1408083694 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] The outline of the budget requests by the Construction Ministry and the Transport Ministry for public works projects for the fiscal year 1995 appeared on 11 August. While the budget request by the Construction Ministry for the public works projects totals 6.416 trillion yen, an increase of 6.4 percent from that of the initial budget for the fiscal year 1994, the budget request by the Transport Ministry for the public works projects totals 486 billion yen, an increase of 6.3 percent from a year earlier. Last year's budget requests by the Construction Ministry and the Transport Ministry were up 3.3 percent and 2.9 percent respectively, showing a relatively high increase in the fiscal year 1995. The two ministries have made their maximum budget requests for the public works projects. While the Construction Ministry places its emphasis on the construction of roads in urban areas, the Transport Ministry places its emphasis on the construction of new bullet-train lines and airport including its facilities. Meanwhile, the growth in their budget requests for flood control, afforestation, and the construction of harbors are relatively low. The two ministries plan to submit their budget requests to the Finance Ministry after obtaining the understanding of the ruling parties.

The budget request for public works projects under the jurisdiction of the Construction Ministry for the urban development plan aimed at constructing sewage and parks has grown 7.1 percent, an increase exceeding the average level of growth, and that for the construction of housing and streets has grown 6.5 percent thanks to a high growth rate of 9 percent in public works projects for streets, the construction of which is funded by town-creation subsidies. Affected by the former coalition governments' policy of attaching importance to improving the life of wage-earners, the public works projects to be implemented by the Construction Ministry for urban areas have been expanded.

Reflecting the intentions of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Japan to attach importance to developing local communities, priority has been given to the construction and upgrading of roads, a crucial element in building a traffic network in local communities. The growth in the budget request for public works projects is up 6.3 percent, below the average level of growth.

Of the Construction Ministry's five priority projects (totalling 364 billion yen), the construction of roads accounts for two projects—the construction of a nationwide traffic network (totalling 53 billion yen) and the construction of an information highway (totalling 36.5 billion yen).

The remaining three projects call for spending 108 billion yen to build vital local communities, 63 billion yen to construct housing and housing sites, and 135 billion yen to improve living environments. Each bureau in the Construction Ministry has made a coordinated budget request for these projects.

The budget request for the construction of new bullet-train lines to be implemented by the Transport Ministry amounts to 26.9 billion yen, a sharp increase of 44 percent. The sharp increase reflects the intentions of Transport Minister Shizuka Kamei.

The budget request for upgrading the underground railway (the new-bullet train in urban areas), that will start for the first time in the fiscal year 1995, has grown 7.4 percent. The Transport Ministry intends to increase the budget for upgrading airports by 7.6 percent, and the increase will come from the budget for priority public works projects. The Transport Ministry plans to allocate more than 70 percent of the budget to three priority projects for constructing new bullet-train lines, underground railways, and airports.

The budget request for flood control and afforestation to be implemented by the Construction Ministry has grown 5.9 percent. While the budget request for the project of constructing harbors has grown only 3.0 percent, the budget request for the project of developing coastal areas has grown only 3.3 percent. Since it is difficult to largely change the share of the budget for the public works projects among ministries and agencies, the two ministries have coordinated the growth in the budget request made by each bureau in a bid to secure financial resources for priority investments.

Reports on Issues Related to Deregulations

Financial Industry Complains

OW1308055094 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 11 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 11

[Text] The financial industry complains that the Finance Ministry's deregulatory measures on dealings with financial derivatives are not enough. The ministry is cautious about approving equity swaps [preceding two words in

English], which is a program of combining interest rates and stock price indexes, as well as options [preceding word in English], which enables stock transactions without going through the stock market. While the Securities Exchange Law prohibits outside-the-market transactions of the financial programs, which are similar to those transacted within the stock market, the Finance Ministry also thinks such transactions can lead to wide fluctuations in stock prices. But some people shake their heads wondering why these transactions cannot be done in Japan when they can be done in other countries.

A security company official said: "The Finance Ministry is concerned lest stock prices should become uncontrollable if transactions of the derivatives outside the stock market grow." What this means is that the Finance Ministry, which so far has tried to maintain stock prices—even if it means using public funds to doing so, is simply unable to foresee what impact the dealings in the derivatives can have on the market, and, consequently, is being cautious.

But some people now believe these existing strong rules against the transactions of derivatives in the Tokyo market are one of the reasons why the European and North American financial institutions are moving their operational bases away from Tokyo to Hong Kong and other places. Tomomitsu Oba, Kokusai Financial Information Center director (and former deputy vice-minister for financial affairs), stressed the need to push for further deregulation, warning: "Tokyo's financial industry is now in the process of hollowing out."

In light of such voices, the Finance Ministry's Securities Bureau has set up a project team to study the financial industry's problem of hollowing out and the derivatives' future. But the bureau is still hesitant. A bureau official said: "We need to watch further to make sure investors have enough of a sense of self-reliance." The ministry officials seem to be afraid of the ministry being blamed if a large number of firms suffer major damages from dealings in the derivatives as a result of the ministry approving such transactions.

Impact on Auto Industry Cited

OW1408150194 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 11 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 10

[Article by industrial reporter Tetsuya Ueda: "Deregulation of Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Makes Dealers Hasten To Restructure Themselves; Dealers Now Have a Sense of Crisis After Losing Money-Growing Trees"]

[Text] The wave of deregulation is shaking up automobile dealers, as a drastic simplification in the current system of periodic inspections and maintenance servicing of vehicles is expected by July next year. Since vehicle inspections and maintenance services are now the major sources of income for auto dealers, the deregulation is certain to come as a shock. With sales of new

vehicles not going well, some firms have started to use this period as a time to restructure themselves, revising their thinking about revenues from vehicle sales and services.

Charges Lowered by 35 Per Cent

The bill for the "Revised Law on Transportation Vehicles," aimed at simplifying the "vehicle inspection system" as a part of the deregulatory measures, was passed by the House of Councillors plenary session on 22 June, and was promulgated on 4 July. The bill eliminates the vehicle users' obligations to have their vehicles inspected every six months, while holding users responsible for the maintenance of vehicles and urging them to conduct daily inspections of their vehicles.

Furthermore, the current numbers of points of inspection, which has been considered excessive, will be reduced under ministry regulations. At present, annual inspections are conducted on 60 points, but that number will be reduced to around 30. Biannual inspections are conducted on 102 points at present, but that number will be reduced to around 60. Even the inspection of vehicles which have been used for more than 10 years, currently conducted on an annual basis, will be conducted on an every-other-year basis.

Some complain that the simplification of the inspection system will result in a larger number of mechanical troubles and traffic accidents, but it brings great advantages to vehicle users. According to estimates by the Ministry of Transport, user fees for inspection and maintenance over a two-year period will come down by 42,000 yen, or by about 35 percent from what they currently pay.

For auto dealers, however, this is a major development which will result in a reduction in their income from servicing, and thus can disturb the very foundations of their businesses. As such, the auto dealers are now going all out to reinforce their service area operations.

Working on Sundays

Tokyo Nissan Automobile Sales Company, one of the biggest Nissan-affiliated dealers, began working on Sundays—which it had not done previously—to provide improved servicing of vehicles. It has 49 service stations; eight of them, which are located close to residential areas like the Tama District, now take in service requests on Sundays. While the services are provided based on advance orders, the charges for the services on Sundays are the same as those on ordinary days. This service enables the company to return the customers' vehicles on the same day, if so requested. The company's target in providing this service is to develop demand from users who do not use the company's service on normal days.

Honda-Clio Kyoritsu Company (in Kawasaki; President Mamoru Ishizaki) has instituted a system of making sure the vehicle inspections are conducted on the same day

the vehicles are received. The company has improved its operational efficiency by revising its work manuals, and now makes it possible for vehicle owners to bring in their vehicles for inspection in the morning and get them back in the evening of the same day. It used to take the company an average of two to three days to complete the vehicle inspection process. The company's aim is to offset the deficit in revenue by increasing service operations by 40 percent.

Yokohama Nissan Motor Company (in Yokohama; president Tatsuto Yamagata) last month started a new "vehicle inspection package," which takes vehicle mileage into account. The system encourages vehicle users to have their vehicle inspected after every certain amount of mileage, departing from the past practice of having the vehicles inspected at certain intervals after the registration of the new vehicles. With this system, mileage is divided into four stages. The vehicles are required to receive inspections at each stage. The system's purveyors hope to persuade users that their vehicles should be inspected based on vehicle mileage rather than the number of years of use.

Profits from vehicle inspection and maintenance services are high, while the sales of new vehicles do not produce great profits because of drastic reductions in vehicle prices. According to a survey by the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association, companies' profits from revenues in the service sector run to 44 percent, while the profits from sales of new cars amount to only 11 percent. The profits from the service sector account for almost 40 percent of gross sales profits.

A president of a Tokyo dealership which handles Nissan vehicles predicted, "If the vehicle inspection system changes, sales will be reduced by more than 30 percent." According to an estimate by Toyota Motor Corporation, dealers' revenues from the services will drop by an average of 10 percent.

Given the conditions, the dealers consider this forthcoming deregulation an "adverse storm" and are trying desperately to maintain profits from services in order to survive in the present business conditions, which are only getting increasingly difficult.

On the other hand, there are now moves among the dealers to look into the problem of the current management practices that take poor profits from new vehicle sales for granted, while not hesitating to fill up the shortfall through earnings in the service sector.

Gap in Competitiveness To Widen

Takayuki Ito, director of the Industrial Policy Department of the Confederation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions, speaking about the effect of deregulation on vehicle inspections, said, "This measure is necessary in the long-term to restructure sales operations so that dealers may be able to earn enough profits from sales of new vehicles."

Kunio Okunaga, president of Nissan Prince Tokyo Sales Company (in Shinagawa, Tokyo), said, "We must take this opportunity to strengthen the overall structure rather than continue to rely on schemes for earning profits here and there.

In fact, the dealers, which think they should make the most of this deregulation as a chance to restructure, are growing. They have to choose whether to allow profits to fall in the face of the adversity known as the "simplification of the vehicle inspection system," or to try to keep on growing by restructuring themselves. There is no doubt that gaps will grow in competitiveness among the various dealers, depending on how best they can accommodate the new deregulatory trend facing the industry.

Ministry Criticizes Panel

OW1308114494 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 12 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] The "Research Council on Government Deregulations and Competitive Policy" under the Fair Trading Commission has released a report calling for a relaxation of the regulations on the physical distribution [butsuryu] sector. In response, the Transport Ministry has argued against the report, claiming: "The regulations should be phased out. There is no guarantee that abolishing the regulations will make things go smoothly," (according to Michihiko Matsuo, administrative vice transport minister).

The Transport Ministry has criticized the report for "not putting forth concrete measures to deal with concerns regarding oversupply and worsening labor conditions following the deregulation." The Transport Ministry also has pointed out that, for example, if the current regulation on the minimum number of truck holdings is abolished, individual businessman holding only one truck would grow in number. This situation would intensify competition among individual businessmen and force truck drivers into working for long periods of time. The Transport Ministry says "it is difficult to immediately put into effect" a majority of the deregulatory measures that the report recommends.

Farm Ministry To Compile Five-Year Policy

OW1308132394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 13 KYODO—The Japanese Farm Ministry will compile a midterm outlook, covering fiscal 1995 to fiscal 2000, analyzing how agriculture will be affected by the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade agreement signed this spring, government officials said Saturday [13 August].

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' report will focus on how competition with imported farm products, including rice, will affect Japanese producers, and devise ways of assisting farmers in need of government support.

Under the Uruguay Round accord, signatory nations agreed to replace nontariff trade barriers with tariffs and reduce those tariffs over time. Developed nations pledged to trim their tariffs by an average 36 percent over six years from 1995.

The officials said it is estimated to cost around 400 billion yen to assist agricultural areas most severely affected by the agreement. The overall expense is yet unknown.

Under the "minimum access" clause of the Uruguay Round accord, Japan has agreed to begin importing rice in 1995. The agreement commits Japan to accepting imports amounting to 4 percent of total rice sales in the first year, with that market share rising annually to 8 percent by the year 2000.

The officials said the midterm policy review will look at areas that need to be restructured following the liberalization, including rice.

The ministry began procedures to compile the midterm report following a proposal by the Agricultural Policy Council, an adviser to the prime minister, Friday suggesting a drastic reform in Japan's farm policy so that the Japanese farm sector can increase competitiveness against foreign agriculture.

North Korea

Reportage on Fifth Pannational Rallies, Results

Seoul Rally Opens on 14 Aug

*SK1508044794 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0435 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The fifth Seoul Pan-National Rally [PNR] opened at Seoul National University on the night of August 14, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The Kim Yong-sam fascist clique mobilised combat police 10,000 strong to throw a cordon round Seoul National University but the participants went to the place of the rally through underground passages.

Attending the opening ceremony were dissidents, students and Seoul citizens, some 15,000 in all.

At the rally, a spokesman for the South side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) read out addresses of congratulations and solidarity sent by Paek In-chun, chairman of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon to the participants in the Seoul rally.

The place of the rally was instantly overwhelmed by the ardent enthusiasm to achieve the reunification of the country in the 1990s.

The participants passed a schedule to hold a grand symposium on national reunification at 10:00 on the morning of August 15 and a closing ceremony of the PNR at 12:00.

As the 10,000-strong combat police raided Seoul National University where the rally opened, the participants clashed with them, hurling stones at them.

North Side Group Blocked by ROK

*SK1408105994 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1031 GMT 14 Aug 94*

[Text] Panmunjom, August 14 (KCNA)—A ten-member North side delegation headed by Yo Yon-Ku, vice-chairwoman of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), arrived here this morning and tried to go to Seoul to attend the 5th pan-national rally (PNR) in Seoul.

The delegation is composed of delegates of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon and the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon).

The delegation was joined in its struggle to break through Panmunjom by hundreds of people including the North side delegates of Pomminnyon and Pomchonghangnyon who came here to send it off.

The pan-national rally has been held annually since 1990 on the occasion of August 15, the day of Korea's liberation. It is a grand historic rally of all Koreans in the North, the South and overseas to reunify the country independently and peacefully through great national unity. Especially, the current 5th PNR is a most significant reunification festival which is taking place amid great expectation and interest of the entire fellow countrymen this year which was set as "a year of great national unity."

In accordance with the agreement reached at the second meeting of the presidium of Pomminnyon held on May 26, the 5th PNR is scheduled to be held separately in Pyongyang, Seoul and Tokyo. And the North side is to send its delegations to the PNR to be held in Tokyo and Seoul and, at the same time, receive delegations from the South side and the overseas side.

The liaison delegate of the North side at Panmunjom notified the South side on August 13 that a delegation of the North side would come to Panmunjom on the morning of August 14 to go to Seoul for the PNR. The South Korean authorities, however, did not allow the northern delegation to pass through Panmunjom today.

Hundreds of delegates who came to Panmunjom to see it off sang "Korea is one" and shouted "Bitterly denounce the South Korean authorities blocking our way to the 5th PNR in Seoul." They denounced the hysteric acts of the Kim Yong-sam group that drove the dagger into the hearts of fellow countrymen wrenched at the loss of the

father of the nation only yesterday and was blocking the trip of delegates to a grand reunification festival today.

In face of the obstructions of the South Korean authorities, the delegation of the North side held an emergency meeting at Panmunjom.

After the meeting, the North side delegation issued a statement.

The statement bitterly denounced the South Korean authorities' reckless acts in incriminating the 5th PNR, blocking the southern trip of the North side delegation and carrying on a malicious anti-North confrontation campaign, branding it as an open declaration of confrontation against the pro-reunification patriotic forces and a vicious challenge to the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for national reconciliation and unity and reunification in the 90s.

The statement warned that if the South Korean authorities keep to the criminal road against reunification and the nation, ignoring the desire of the nation and the demand of the times, they will be sternly judged by the entire nation.

"We will reunify the country in the 90s without fail through the great unity of the nation under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a peerless great man revered by the entire nation and the lodestar of national reunification," said the statement.

Struggle 'Joined by Hundreds'

*SK1408110294 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1035 GMT 14 Aug 94*

[Text] Panmunjom, August 14 (KCNA)—A ten-member delegation of the North side headquarters led by Yo Yon-Ku, vice-chairwoman of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), arrived here this morning and tried to go to Seoul to attend the 5th pan-national rally (PNR) in Seoul.

The delegation's struggle was joined by hundreds of delegates of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon and the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) who came here to send it off.

As was reported, the second meeting of the presidium of Pomminnyon held in May reached an agreement that the North, South and overseas sides should send their delegations to the 5th pan-national rally to be held separately in Pyongyang, Seoul and Tokyo.

Our side delegate of the liaison office at Panmunjom notified on August 13 the South side that a delegation of the North side headquarters would come to Seoul through Panmunjom on the morning of August 14 to attend the PNR in Seoul.

The South Korean authorities, however, did not allow the North side delegation to pass through Panmunjom.

In this connection, the North side headquarters delegation held an emergency meeting at Panmunjom today and the North side delegation issued a statement. The members of the delegation and delegates who came to see it off denounced the hysteric acts of the Kim Yong-sam group that lacerated the sorrowful hearts of fellow countrymen at the loss of the father of the nation yesterday and blocked the path ahead of delegates to the grand reunification festival today.

Events of Pyongyang Rally Reported

*SK1508111794 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1037 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The 5th Pan-National Rally (PNR) for peace and reunification of the country was held at the 6,000-seat theatre of the February 8 House of Culture here today.

Before the opening of the rally, the participants paid a silent tribute to the memory of the great leader President Kim Il-song who devoted everything to the cause of national reunification till he passed away without seeing the day of reunification.

The rally discussed matters of achieving the great unity of the nation and reunifying the country in the 90s under the guidance of the great leader General Kim Chong-il, true to the behests of President Kim Il-song.

Present at the rally were the members of the Presidium and members of the Central Committee of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), delegates of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon), overseas delegates of Pomminnyon and Pomchonghaknyon, overseas Koreans staying in the socialist homeland, working people and youth and students.

Invited to the rally were Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Yang Hyong-sop, alternate Politburo member of the C.C., the WPK and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Yong-sun, chairman of the Reunification Policy Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and secretary of the C.C., the WPK; Chang-chol, vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yu Mi-yong, chairwoman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party; senior officials of public organisations and Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army known as the incarnation of faith and will who fought a brave fight for the reunification of the country.

Congratulatory telegrams and letters and silk banners from North, South and overseas to the 5th PNR were introduced at the rally.

Paek In-chun, chairman of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon, made a report at the rally.

Yang Tong-min, chairman of the Japan regional headquarters of Pomminnyon, who is heading a delegation of the overseas headquarters of Pomminnyon, made a solidarity address.

Speeches followed.

Ho Hyok-pil, vice-chairman of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon, stressed the need to reunify the country in the 90s with the nation's own efforts, representing the earnest desire and firm will of the entire fellow countrymen so as to dispel the disgrace of a divided nation and build a prosperous pan-national unified state, independent, peaceful and nonaligned, in Korea.

Ho Chang-cho, chairman of the North side headquarters of Pomchonghaknyon, declared Pomchonghaknyon would discharge its mission and duty as the most viable and militant unit in the noble struggle to open the door of reunification in the 90s under the banner of the great unity of the whole nation, together with all Korean youth and students at home and abroad who support the three principles of national reunification.

Kang Yong-sop, vice-chairman of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon, said the great unity of the whole nation was a decisive guarantee for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. All the activities of Pomminnyon must be all along a struggle to implement "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" put forward by President Kim Il-song to the letter, he added. The speakers said the country would be certainly reunified in the 90s through great national unity under the guidance of the great leader General Kim Chong-il, as wished by President Kim Il-song.

A joint resolution of the North, South and overseas was adopted at the rally.

An appeal to the 70 million Koreans, an appeal to the peace-loving people of the world and a letter to the U.S. President were adopted at the rally.

Pomminnyon Chairman Speaks

*SK1508105094 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1025 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—Paek In-chun, chairman of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), made a report at the 5th Pan-National Rally [PNR] for peace and reunification of the country which was held here today on a grand scale.

The reporter said:

We are holding the 5th Pan-National Rally at a time when all the Koreans in the North, South and overseas

are vigorously waging a grand struggle to reunify the country in the 90s with concerted efforts of the nation, changing the bitterest sorrow into strength and courage after the death of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the kind father of the nation and the great lodestar of national reunification.

The great leader President Kim Il-song defined the reunification of the country as the supreme task of the nation from the first days of the country's division. He put forward the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—in the 1970s, the proposal for founding a confederal state and its ten-point policy in the 1980s and the historic "10-Point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" in the 1990s, thus clearly indicating the way of reunifying our nation in the 90s.

All these principles and policies which are of great importance in the solution of the question of national reunification are a brilliant fruition of the strenuous efforts and energetic activities of the leader and a great immortal exploit which will be recorded in golden letters in the history of the reunification movement of our nation.

Despite the constant suppression and divisive acts of the anti-reunification forces, the 5th PNR for peace and reunification of the country is being held in Pyongyang, Seoul and Tokyo grandly. This is possible because President Kim Il-song clearly indicated to our people the road of the nation for national reunification and wisely guided the struggle for it.

Over the last year, the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon has tirelessly worked to implement the resolution of the 4th PNR in close solidarity with the overseas and South side organisations of Pomminnyon.

The North side headquarters has powerfully waged the movement to achieve the great unity of the nation and vigorously worked to expose and frustrate the racket of outside forces over "nuclear suspicion," the flunkeyist treacheries of the South Korean authorities sympathizing with and following them and the reckless war exercises of the puppets inciting North-South confrontation and bringing the situation to the brink of war.

It has also supported the South Korean people in the reunification movement, actively fought against the Kim Yong-sam clique's suppression of them and paid deep attention to taking measures to strengthen the Pomminnyon organisations and enhance their function and role.

The forces for independent and peaceful reunification are growing in scope and strength among our people in an acute confrontation with the anti-reunification forces.

The South Korean authorities committed the inhuman acts of brutally suppressing the mourning group of the South Korean people on its way to the North to mourn

the death of the fatherly leader at his bier and blocking its northern trip by invoking the "National Security Law."

The grim situation today raises a very serious question to the reunification movement—whether to meet the challenge of the anti-reunification forces and reunify the country in the 90s or to suffer a setback.

The respected leader President Kim Il-song said:

"We must not allow the division of our country to drag on beyond half a century, but accomplish the historic cause of national reunification within the next several years."

To hand down a unified country to the posterity within this century is what the fatherly leader wished in his lifetime. We must put a period to the tragic history of national division and reunify the country in the 90s at any cost as wished by the leader in his lifetime.

Elaborating on the tasks to reunify the country, the reporter said:

If Pominnyon is to reunify the country in the 90s as it promised the fellow countrymen, firstly, the struggle against flunkeyism and treachery must be waged vigorously under the banner of national independence.

An important question in achieving national independence at present is, above all, to wage a more powerful struggle against the interference of outside forces.

The struggle against the domination and interference of outside forces is a struggle to put an end to the colonial dependence of South Korea.

With a view to putting an end to the colonial dependence of South Korea, we will vigorously wage a drive to get the U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and actively support the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., anti-war and anti-nuke peace movement.

Another important question in the struggle for national independence is to frustrate the South Korean authorities' policy of following outside forces.

We should more briskly wage a mass movement in various forms and ways to expose among the compatriots at home and abroad the anti-national nature of the South Korean authorities' policy of following outside forces and its harmful consequences.

Secondly, a new epoch-making progress should be made in promoting the great unity of the nation.

"Let us achieve the great unity of the whole nation!", this is the slogan of struggle that we should put up today.

We should conduct a dynamic movement for the abolition of the "National Security Law" and all other legal and institutional mechanisms of South Korea that lay obstacles to great national unity.

Thirdly, a more powerful struggle should be waged to foil the new war provocation moves of the South Korean authorities and ensure peace in the country. If tension is to be eased, peace be ensured and the danger of war be averted in Korea, it is necessary to oppose the war exercises staged by the South Korean authorities in league with foreign forces under various names and the introduction of weapons from other countries and get the already introduced "Patriot missiles" and other weapons of various kinds withdrawn.

It is also necessary to decisively check and frustrate the development of nuclear weapons of the South Korean authorities.

Our North side headquarters in close link with Pominnyon organisations at home and abroad and anti-war peace movement organisations, will wage a more powerful struggle to frustrate the new war provocation moves viciously committed by the Kim Yong-sam clique under the "civilian" mask and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula.

Fourthly, the way of reunification common to the nation must be defined at an early date.

We hold that a broad dialogue of nationwide scale should be arranged to decide on the way of reunification common to the nation in compliance with the demand of the situation in which reunification in the 90s is in sight.

The South Korean authorities must abandon the monopolistic doctrine of "the unified channel of dialogue" and allow the independent contact and dialogue between political parties, organisations and people of various strata desirous of reunification.

We maintain that it is the most realistic and fair way of reunification to found a unified state of confederacy formula reflecting the demands of all the members of the nation under the condition where two different systems and two governments exist in the North and the South.

Considering that a nationwide agreement on the way of reunifying the country by confederacy formula can be reached at a national conference involving political parties, organisations and individuals in the North, the South and overseas, we once again earnestly call for a powerful struggle to convene the national conference as early as possible.

Fifthly, the unity and cohesion of the movement ranks should be achieved and solidarity among the movement organisations be strengthened.

Even though there are differences in the idea of the movement and there are problems as regards the way of their realisation, we should hold commonness dearer than differences, respect each other and promote the unity and cohesion of the ranks in the course of the movement.

We will more briskly wage the solidarity and joint action among all the organisations of the reunification movement at home and abroad desirous of independence,

democracy and reunification, to say nothing of the regional organisations of Pomminnyon and actively support in the future, too, the patriotic struggle of Pomminnyon-related persons of the South side and reunification champions who are dynamically pushing ahead with the formation of the South side headquarters.

Though the struggle for national reunification is an arduous struggle accompanied by a fierce clash with the anti-reunification forces, the reunification in the 90s is certain because there are the wise leadership of the respected general Kim Chong-il and the indestructible strength of our nation which is hastening the grand reunification march, looking up to him as the lodestar of national reunification, the reporter declared.

He called on all the people to wage a more dynamic struggle to accomplish the sacred cause of reunification in the 90s that was the intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song in his lifetime, under the wise guidance of the great leader of the nation General Kim Chong-il, holding aloft the banner of great national unity.

Attendees, Invitees Listed

*SK1508041494 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0404 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The 5th Pan-National Rally (PNR) for peace and reunification of the country is now in session at the 6,000-seat theatre of the February 8 House of Culture here.

Before the opening of the rally, the participants paid a silent tribute to the memory of the great leader President Kim Il-song who devoted everything to the cause of national reunification till he passed away without seeing the day of reunification.

The rally is to discuss matters of achieving the great unity of the nation and reunifying the country in the 90s under the guidance of the great leader General Kim Chong-il, true to the behests of President Kim Il-song.

Present at the rally are the members of the Presidium and members of the Central Committee of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), delegates of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon), overseas delegates of Pomminnyon and Pomchonghangnyon, overseas Koreans staying in the socialist homeland, working people and youth and students.

Invited to the rally are Pak Song-chol, Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president of the DPRK; Yang Hyong-sop, alternate Politburo member of the C.C., The WPK and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Yong-sun, chairman of the Reunification Policy

Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and secretary of the C.C., The WPK; Chang Chol, vice-premier of the Administration Council; Yu Mi-yong, chairwoman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party; senior officials of public organisations and Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army known as the incarnation of faith and will who fought a brave fight for the reunification of the country.

Paek In-chun, chairman of the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon, will make a report, to be followed by speeches at the rally.

Letter to President Clinton Adopted

*SK1508110594 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1052 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The 5th Pan-National Rally [PNR] for peace and reunification of the country held in Pyongyang, today urged the U.S. President to do things helpful to Korea's reunification.

The letter to the U.S. President adopted at the rally said:

The grave situation on the Korean peninsula is ascribable to the wrong Korea policy of the United States.

Out of the desire to save the country and the nation from the crisis of disaster, we urge you as follows.

Firstly, we strongly demand the United States change its hostile policy toward the DPRK, which is obstructive to peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

We remember that you, taking office as President of the United States of America, attached special importance to the improvement of the DPRK-USA relations, the biggest outstanding issue for world peace. But, your commitment has not been carried into reality and the situation on the Korean peninsula is racing toward a more strained phase.

Even after the beginning of negotiation between the DPRK and the USA, U.S. military hardware has been continuously introduced into the South of the Korean peninsula and large-scale joint military exercises including the Team Spirit threatening peace on the Korean peninsula have been staged one after another.

This contradicts the spirit of the DPRK-USA joint statement in which the sides promised each other to make joint efforts of both sides for the normalisation of relations between the DPRK and the USA.

We urge you to renounce the hostile policy toward the DPRK which your predecessors pursued and work out a Korea policy in favour of peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and normalisation of the DPRK-USA relations.

Secondly, we strongly demand the United States stop encouraging the South Korean authorities who violate the human rights of the South Korean people, pursue an

anti-North confrontation policy and drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to the phase of war.

The South Korean authorities' unreasonable anti-North confrontation campaign and fascist suppression of the pro-reunification patriotic forces within South Korea are not only bringing grave disasters to the South Korean people but also putting the United States at a disadvantage.

We strongly recommend that you immediately check the anti-peace acts and human rights violations of the South Korean authorities who hinder the DPRK-USA talks and resort to open fascist suppression against the South Korean people.

Thirdly, we strongly demand the United States respect the will and desire of our nation for reunifying the country through national unity of Koreans and no longer do things obstructive to the reunification of Korea.

If the United States stops interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and respects its sovereignty, our fellow countrymen can accomplish the historic cause of national reunification through the unity of the whole nation.

This will be beneficial to the United States, too.

We hope you will pay deep attention to the earnest desire of our nation for reunification and do things helpful to Korea's reunification because the United States is responsible for the division of Korea.

The letter was adopted at the 5th PNR rallies held in Seoul and Tokyo.

Kim Yong-kil Reads Letter

*SK1508044494 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0306 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Letter to U.S. President Bill Clinton read by Kim Yong-kil and adopted at the Pannational Rally held at 8 February Cultural Center in Pyongyang on 15 August—live]

[Text] To William Jefferson Clinton, president of the United States of America:

All Korean compatriots at home and abroad held the historic Fifth Pannational Rally in Pyongyang, Seoul, and Tokyo today, and we send this letter to you putting forth the consistent view of our nation on peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

As you know, national division continues, confrontation is getting more acute, and the danger of war remains unremoved on the Korean peninsula even today when the East-West Cold-War structure has collapsed. We attribute this grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula to the wrong [kuruttoen] Korean policy of the United States and urge the following from the yearning to save the country and the nation from the disastrous crisis:

First, we strongly maintain that the United States should change its policy of enmity against Korea which hampers peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

We remember upon your inauguration as the president of the United States, your attaching of particular significance to the improvement of DPRK-U.S. relations, the greatest pending issue for world peace. However, your commitment has not been put into practice, and the situation on the Korean peninsula is dashing toward further tension.

Even after the DPRK-U.S. negotiations began, U.S. military equipment was continually brought into the South of the Korean peninsula, and various large-scale joint military exercises, including the Team Spirit joint military exercise, were conducted continually, threatening peace on the Korean peninsula. This contradicts the spirit of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement which promises that the two sides will join their efforts for the normalization of relations between the DPRK and the United States.

The differences in ideology, ideals, and system cannot be an obstruction to the normalization of relations between countries. Rather, countries should respect each other.

We urge [chokguhanun paimnida] you [kwiha] to abandon [porigo] the policy of hostility toward the DPRK—the policy which had been maintained by the preceding rulers [songhaeng chipkwonjaduli chisokhae]—and make a policy toward Korea to the advantage of the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and to the normalization of relations between Korea and the United States.

Second, we strongly call upon [kangnyokhui chujanghamnida] the United States to stop acts of egging on the South Korean authorities who are infringing upon the human rights of the South Korean people, pursuing a policy of confrontation against the North, and bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war.

It is an undeniable reality that South Korea is under the domination and interference [chibaewa kansop] of the United States.

At the moment, the South Korean authorities are devoting themselves to an irrational maneuvering of confrontation against the North and to the fascist suppression of the pro-reunification, patriotic forces in South Korea. This is not only bringing a grave calamity to the South Korean people, but is also disadvantageous to the United States.

In particular, the reality in which the South Korean authorities are harshly infringing upon human rights with the National Security Law is greatly spoiling the image [yongsang] of the United States, which serves as the protector of the South Korean ruling force.

We strongly advise [kangnyokhui kwongohanun paimnida] you to immediately check the acts against peace and human rights violation of the South Korean authorities, who are laying obstacles [hwebangul nolmyo] in the Korea-U.S. talks and are undisguisedly engaged in fascist suppression of the South Korean people.

Third, we strongly call upon [kangnyokhui chujanghamnida] the United States to respect our nation's will and desire to see national unity of the Korean people and realize fatherland reunification, and to engage no longer [toisang hajimalgossul] in acts of obstructing [panghae] Korea's reunification.

The half-a-century-long division of the country is bringing unbearable misfortune and pain to our nation.

If the United States halts [chungji] its interference [kansop] in the internal affairs of our nation and respects the sovereignty of our nation, our countrymen will be able to accomplish the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification with the concerted efforts of the entire nation. This will also be useful to the United States [irokehanungossi migukedo yuikhalgossimnida].

We expect that you will pay as much deep attention to our nation's ardent desire for reunification and to acts helpful to Korea's reunification, as is accorded by the United States's responsibility for Korea's division [urinun miguki chosonui punyole chaekimi itnungot-mankum kwihaga uriminjokui cholsilhan tongilyom-wone kipun chuuirul tolligo choson tongile toumidoenun irul halgotssol kidaehamnida].

Respectfully yours,

[Dated] 15 August, 1994

[Signed] The Fifth Pannational Rally for the Peace and Reunification of the Fatherland
Pyongyang, Seoul, and Tokyo

Presence of CNN, BBC Reported

*SK1508041994 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0406 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—A BBC TV group of Britain and a CNN group of the United States arrived here to cover the fifth Pan-National Rally.

ROK's Actions Against Rally Noted

*SK1508042294 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0415 GMT 15 Aug 94*

["Brutal Outrage Against Pan-National Rally"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The Kim Yong-sam fascist clique mobilised 170 companies of puppet police more than 20,000 strong to foil the fifth Pan-National Rally [PNR] and has already walked away hundreds of students, according to a radio report from Seoul Sunday.

The traitor Kim Yong-sam clique prattled that the current PNR is "a political event beyond the pure civilian movement for reunification" and "is not helpful to the substantial improvement of the South-North relations." This is nothing but a smear propaganda to block the PNR.

By blocking the rally at the point of bayonet the Kim Yong-sam clique more clearly revealed to the world his true color as the enemy of reunification, the traitor to the nation who is unqualified to live with the nation under the same sky.

The "scorched-earth" operation against the PNR and wholesale repressive offensive against the pro-reunification patriotic forces by the "civilian-veiled" fascist clique are no more than desperate efforts to get rid of the crisis. However, any desperate move can not block the vigorous march of the 70 million fellow countrymen to reunify the country in the 90s and will not save the "civilian government" from the fatal phase.

Joint Letter of Resolution Adopted

*SK1508113194 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0238 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Joint letter of resolution adopted by the Fifth Pannational Rally at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 15 August; read by Song Sok-hwan—live]

[Text] The bitterly regretful division of our nation will mark half a century next year. We have congregated at one point the aspirations of the 70 million compatriots for independent and peaceful reunification in order to hold the Fifth Pannational Rally.

We come to the rally with a lofty resolution to break the anachronistic new public security-oriented suppression of the South Korean authorities, and to achieve reunification in the nineties without fail. During the pannational rally, we have sincerely discussed the tasks of the current situation and of the reunification movement.

Since the first rally in 1990 to the fifth rally today, every footprint of the pannational rally bears both the nation's aspirations for reunification of the fatherland as well as the breath of great national unity. The pannational rally, which is an arena for implementing the spirit of independence, peace, and great national unity, has become a plaza for widely promoting the justification of the tripartite solidarity movement, which is the intrinsic demand of the reunification movement, and for arousing people of all walks of life to participate in the reunification movement as the masters. The pannational rally has created an achievement of national history by forming the Pannational Alliance for the Country's Reunification [Pomminnyon]—the organizational pivot of the great national unity movement.

The conflict between reunification and antireunification forces in our country is becoming more acute day after

day. The United States has consistently heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula with its anti-North confrontation and national division, and has blocked the reunification of our fatherland.

Domestic antireunification forces joined the U.S. confrontation policy, inciting distrust and confrontation among compatriots. Recently, they fabricated the nuclear issue about the North and created a risk of war. However, our people never stood aloof from such antireunification acts, but answered them with invincible struggle. The reunification forces changed the situation on the Korean peninsula, which had been heading toward the brink of war, bringing about a dialogue phase by agreeing to hold the third round of DPRK-U.S. high-level talks and the North-South summit.

With the sudden death of President Kim Il-song, the reunification dialogue was temporarily postponed. Nevertheless, the South Korean antireunification stooge forces neglected their manners as a dialogue partner as well as a member of the nation, and did not express condolences, instead raising the time-worn ideology issue. They devoted themselves to anticommunist and anti-North confrontation maneuvers, and are tightly and brutally suppressing South Korean democratic groups and figures in South Korea, such as Pomminnyon and the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification [Pomchonghangnyon].

This caused tension between the North and South. As one cannot block the sun with a hand, a handful of antireunification forces cannot stop the flow of history toward reunification.

With loftier resolve and determination, we would like to open a new chapter of the history of the fatherland reunification. We would like to stand at the very fore of the times to overcome the distorted colonial history of confrontation and hostility, of subjugation and division, and recover the history and national tradition of reconciliation and coexistence, of independence and reunification.

The Fifth Pannational Rally will be a new beginning. With the national-level reunification movement more vital than at any other time, we reconfirm that the banner of independence and great national unity is the only shortcut hastening peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Inheriting and developing the resolutions adopted at the First to Fourth Pannational Rallies, we hereby declare to the world the following resolutions:

1. We oppose the foreign forces' antipeace and antireunification intervention and interference, and will exert efforts for fatherland reunification and for constant peace on the Korean peninsula, upholding the banner of national independence. Without national independence, neither our nation's reunification nor constant peace and prosperity can be achieved. We will exert efforts to end the unfair U.S. control and intervention in South Korea, including its seizure of control over military operations

and its pressure to open markets, and will build up reciprocal and equal relations.

We oppose the United States forcibly demanding unilateral surrender by threatening North Korea with sanctions. On the basis that the Korean peninsula must be free from the U.S. nuclear umbrella and must become a totally nuclear-free zone, we will strive to resolve the North's nuclear issue, along with the issue of clearing up hostile relations between the DPRK and the United States, via a package solution achieved through dialogue. We will also exert every effort to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, to end hostile relations in order to normalize diplomatic ties, and to strive for mutual arms reduction in both the North and South as well as the withdrawal of U.S. forces occupying South Korea.

2. In order to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully, we will persistently support the movement of great unity by compatriots in the North, South, and overseas pivoted on Pomminnyon. Independent and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved by the South or the North alone. Reunification is only possible when all compatriots in the North, South, and overseas transcend the differences in ideology and prejudice, belief and religion, and region of residence, and are united as one under the principle of independence, peace, and great national unity.

In order to achieve great national unity, we will continuously develop the pannational rally, the symbol of the movement to achieve reunification in the nineties and the task of the great national unity, and will strengthen Pomminnyon, the organizational pivot of the movement of great national unity. Along with this, we will diversely effect the tripartite solidarity movement encompassing compatriots of all walks of life in the North, South, and overseas.

3. We oppose reunification through seizure [mokko mokhiunun], and will exert efforts to promote among the masses reunification through a confederal state in which the North and the South establish an independent and reunified country while respecting each other's system. In order to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully, we must achieve reunification through the confederal state method which encompasses one-nation, one-country, two-systems, two-local self-governments, thus establishing a reunified country while respecting the systems of the North and South, and not by reunification through absorption of any one of the two sides by the other side, wherein lies the risk of armed conflict.

We will focus our efforts to concretely review and present the methods of reunification through a confederal state, which has been repeatedly confirmed by past pannational rallies, and will further promote that method among the masses.

4. We will exert efforts to make the authorities in the North and the South faithfully implement the 1991

agreement signed by the South and the North; abolish the National Security Law, which is a relic of the Cold War; and release all prisoners of conscience. The agreement signed in 1991 as a result of the nation's reunification movement still has not been put into practice. Particularly, the South has not even achieved National Assembly ratification due to opposition from the United States and other powers. We will strive to make the authorities of both sides faithfully implement the agreement.

The National Security Law that is blocking great national unity and fatherland reunification still has not been abolished. On charges of violating the law, hundreds of prisoners of political conscience have been imprisoned, and some have spent an unimaginable 44 years in jail. Given that the situation is anachronistic, we will push on for the complete abolishment of the National Security Law and the release of all prisoners of conscience.

5. Pointing out that recent irrational acts against our compatriots and compatriot groups in Japan are not beneficial to the healthy development of relations between the two countries, we will exert efforts to restrain such acts and halt the resurrection of Japan's militarism, including nuclear armament.

Again, we ardently congratulate the successful holding of the Fifth Pannational Rally and pledge to more vigorously march on to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully in the nineties.

[Dated] 15 August, 1994.

[Signed] Pannational rally for the peace and reunification of the fatherland. Pyongyang, Seoul, Tokyo.
[applause]

'Liquidation' of U.S. Domination Urged

*SK1508112194 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1109 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—A joint resolution for the peace and reunification of the country was adopted at the 5th Pan-National Rally (PNR) held here today.

In the resolution, the ralliers vowed to more vigorously advance toward the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the '90s.

The resolution said:

1. We oppose outside forces' anti-peace, anti-reunification interference and will make efforts for national reunification and the settlement of a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula under the banner of national independence.

We will exert efforts to the liquidation of the U.S. unjustifiable domination of and interference in South Korea including its seizure of the right to command

military operations and pressure for market opening and the establishment of relations based on mutual benefits and equality.

We oppose the United States forcing unilateral submission on North Korea through threat of sanctions.

We will make efforts to see that "the nuclear issue of the North" is resolved in a package deal through dialogue along with the liquidation of the hostile relations between the DPRK and the United States on the basis of the complete denuclearization of the Korean peninsula freed from the U.S. nuclear umbrella. We will make every possible effort for the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, the liquidation of hostile relations through the normalization of diplomatic relations, arms reduction by both the North and the South and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

2. For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we will constantly conduct the movement for great unity of Koreans in the North, South and overseas with the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) as its centre.

With a view to achieving the great unity of the nation, we will as ever develop the PNR, the symbol of the movement for reunification in the '90s and an undertaking for great national unity, and strengthen Pomminnyon, the organizational centripetal point of the movement for great national unity.

And we will further diversify the triangular solidarity movement of the North, South and overseas involving the people of all walks of life.

3. We reject the method of reunification with one side conquering the other or being conquered and will strive to widely disseminate the proposal for reunification through confederacy, a proposal for establishing an independent unified state with the North and the South respecting each other's systems.

The independent and peaceful reunification of the country is not possible by the method of one side absorbing the other, which is fraught with the danger of armed conflict. It must be realised only by the confederacy formula based on one nation, one state, two systems and two regional autonomous governments with the sides respecting each other's systems and establishing a unified state.

4. We will make efforts for the honest implementation of the North-South agreement by the authorities of both sides, for the abolition of "the National Security Law [NSL]," a legacy left by the Cold War, and the release of all the conscientious prisoners.

We will encourage the authorities of both sides to honestly implement the agreement and get "the NSL" completely scrapped and all the prisoners of conscience released.

5. We note that the unreasonable acts against Koreans and their organizations which have occurred in Japan are unfavorable to the healthy development of relations between the Korean and Japanese nations and will exert efforts to prevent such cases and check Japan's moves for nuclear armament and militarist revival.

The joint resolution was adopted also by the 5th PNRs held in Seoul and Tokyo.

Appeal to World's People

*SK1508114694 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1058 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The 5th Pan-National Rally for peace and reunification of the country held in Pyongyang today called on the peace-loving people of the world to extend more active support to the Korean people's reunification movement for preserving genuine peace and security in the country and reunifying the country independently and peacefully.

The appeal to the world peace-loving people adopted at the rally said:

The danger of confrontation and war is increasing on the Korean peninsula contrary to the earnest desire of the entire fellow countrymen.

World peace is unthinkable apart from peace on the Korean peninsula.

The most urgent matter in preserving peace on the Korean peninsula is to check and frustrate the anti-North confrontation policy and war moves of the South Korean authorities intended to do harm to fellow countrymen in conspiracy with outside forces. It is necessary to remove the root cause of war and ensure a durable peace on the Korean peninsula with the united efforts of the peace-loving forces of the world.

To smash the South Korean authorities' fascist suppression of the pro-reunification patriotic forces is a key to peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Let us strongly denounce and reject on a worldwide scale the Kim Yong-sam group that opposes dialogue, incites war through a "new security-oriented rule" and seeks to perpetuate division and extend active support and full solidarity for the South Korean people in the patriotic struggle for reunification.

The clamour of outside forces against Korea over the nuclear issue may cause an unpredictable grave consequence on the Korean peninsula. Let us actively build up public opinion to put a stop to the groundless clamor against the DPRK and pressure on it over the nuclear issue and find a fair solution to the Korean question in the international arena.

Let us resolutely fight to foil the imperialists' design to bind the non-nuclear states as slaves of nuclear weapons, place the world under their nuclear threat and realise "neo-cosmopolitism."

This appeal was also adopted at the rallies in Seoul and Tokyo.

Rally Urges Reunification Support

*SK1508120394 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1117 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The 5th Pan-National Rally [PNR] for peace and reunification of the country called on the 70 million fellow countrymen to turn out as one in the nationwide patriotic movement for reunification in the 90s.

The appeal to the 70 million fellow countrymen adopted at the rally here today calls on all Koreans at home and abroad to be conscious of being responsible for national reunification and vigorously fight to reunify the country, divided by outside forces, with the nation's own efforts.

It calls on all Koreans at home and abroad to restore the dignity and sovereignty of the nation and save the destiny of the fellow countrymen from the danger of disaster, never leaving the 3,000-ri land of Korea as a war theatre of outside forces.

It calls for a staunch struggle to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA, get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and check and frustrate the treacherous acts of the Kim Yong-sam regime which is driving the nation to the crisis of disaster.

The appeal says:

The great unity of the nation is a fundamental guarantee for national reunification. Those with strength devoting their strength, those with knowledge giving their knowledge and those with money donating their money, all should make a tangible contribution to the Reunification of the country and the development and prosperity of a reunified land. Let us firmly unite as one nation, first of all, on the basis of genuine patriotism and the spirit of national independence, transcending the differences in ideology and idea, political view and religious belief, class and affiliation.

The pressing question in achieving the great unity of the whole nation is to make the "National Security Law" of South Korea scrapped.

Let us vigorously fight for the abolition of the anti-reunification laws, the release of all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience and the repatriation of unconverted long-term prisoners.

To define the nation's common way of reunification today is one of the most urgent and important matters in the nationwide struggle for the reunification of the country. Let us convene a national conference quickly and define the common way of reunification at an early date.

The appeal calls on the South Korean people to wage the movement for great national unity and their struggle for independence and democracy with redoubled vigour.

The appeal calls on the people in the North to extend unstinted support and solidarity to the Southern and overseas compatriots, always remembering them.

It calls on the overseas Koreans to lift up louder voices critical of the war policy of outside forces and the traitors in all parts where they reside and actively join in the pro-reunification patriotic movement, promoting great unity of the overseas Koreans on the basis of patriotism and the spirit of national independence, transcending all differences.

The same appeal was also adopted at the 5th PNR held in Seoul and Tokyo.

Pomminnyon Greetings to Tokyo Rally

*SK1508120694 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1121 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) today sent a message of greetings to the Fifth Pan-National Rally in Tokyo.

The message says:

The Tokyo rally is a historical meeting which will be registered as a brilliant chapter in the history of the Korean nation for the reunification of the country, and it marks an important occasion in putting spurs to the grand march of the whole nation to achieve reunification in the 90s under the banner of national independence and great national unity.

Today when sufferings of division have lasted half a century, the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen to bring earlier the historical day of national reunification with great national unity is sky-high and their hope for the reunification movement of Pomminnyon is growing as days go by.

We believe that regional delegates overseas to the rally will discuss and settle all the agenda items of the rally in earnest, thus greatly contributing to accomplishing the historical cause of national reunification at an early date under the banner of national independence and great national unity.

Pomminnyon Greetings to Seoul Rally

*SK1508120994 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1127 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—The North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon) today sent a message of greetings to the Fifth Pan-National Rally [PNR] open in Seoul.

Noting that the members of the Preparatory Committee for the formation of the South side headquarters of Pomminnyon and pro-reunification patriotic personages of broad circles opened the Seoul rally at last by uniting without frustration and vacillation, in the teeth of the unprecedented suppression by the South Korean authorities to block the PNR at its initial stage, the message said it is one more great feat which will be recorded in our nation's history of reunification movement.

It said:

Though we failed this time to sit at one place owing to the malicious challenge of the separatist forces blocking the unity of the nation, our hearts burning with patriotism and ardor for reunification are pulsating as one still now.

The struggle you are waging, upholding the banner of great national unity, the banner of reunification, to make the rally successful in spite of enormous difficulties, gives all of us great encouragement and confidence and a firm conviction of reunification.

We must accomplish the cause of reunification desired so earnestly by all the fellow countrymen at home and abroad, by the efforts of the Korean nation itself by achieving harmony and unity to bring earlier the new day of national reunification by national independence and great national unity.

No matter how desperately the South Korean authorities may try to block the great unity of the nation by harsher means as the days go by, nothing can block or stop the grand march of our nation towards reunification in the 90s.

We sincerely hope that the pro-reunification patriotic figures in the South will register a greater success in the struggle to greet the new morning of reunification in the 90s by staunchly fighting in unity against the separatist forces, with the conviction of certain victory of national unity and the reunification of the country, in the future, too.

New Chairman of Pomchonghangnyon Presidium Chosen

*SK1508071594 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0618 GMT 15 Aug 94*

["Enlarged Meeting of C.C., North Side Headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—An enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) took place at the February 8 House of Culture here today.

Attending the meeting were the members of the presidium and the Central Committee of the North side

headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon and delegates to the grand reunification festival.

The delegates of the overseas headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon were present as observers.

Before the opening of the meeting, the participants observed a moment's silence to honor the memory of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A speech of solidarity from the overseas headquarters was read at the meeting.

The meeting reviewed the struggle of the North side headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon for national reunification in the last one year after the third grand reunification festival of youth and students in the North, South and overseas and discussed its future tasks and organisational question.

Ho Chang-cho, chairman of the North side headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon, in his keynote report on the first agenda item said over the last one year the North side headquarters convened several meetings of the presidium and of the Central Committee and decided on the direction of the struggle to carry into practice the joint resolution adopted at the third grand reunification festival and took practical measures to cope with the rapidly changing situation.

In this course, he noted, the North side headquarters gave a strong impetus to the struggle for national reunification of the youth of various strata including students in the northern half of Korea and could faithfully fulfil the duty of the joint action with the organisations of Pomchonghangnyon in the South and overseas in accordance with the idea of the great unity of the whole nation.

And it dealt a telling political blow to the divisive forces at home and abroad that were making last-ditch efforts, frightened by the pan-national reunification movement gaining strength, the reporter stressed.

Noting that it is only a few months away from 1995, the year which the 70 million fellow countrymen set as the year of national reunification, he said that, if the Pomchonghangnyon is to continue paving the way of national reunification in the van, it should continue to hold high the banner of the great unity of the whole nation.

Underlining the need to strictly adhere to the stand of national independence, a task facing Pomchonghangnyon, he called on all the youth and students at home and abroad to expose to the world the South Korean authorities' heinous policy of dependence on outside forces and anti-national acts and turn out in the death-defying resistance to check them.

He stressed that Pomchonghangnyon should take the lead in the struggle to define the nation's common way of reunification by confederacy formula and to carry it into effect, wage a valiant struggle to remove all the political and legal obstacles to national reconciliation and unity,

realise genuine civilian-level contact and dialogue between the youth and students in the North, the South and overseas, firmly build up the organisation and energetically expand and develop the national reunification movement of the youth and students under its direction.

He called for a continuous struggle and advance toward the peak of reunification in the 90s in singlehearted unity around the great leader of our nation General Kim Chong-il.

The items on the agenda were discussed at the meeting.

The members of the presidium and the Central Committee of the North side headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon were elected.

Ho Chang-cho was elected chairman.

The meeting adopted tasks and a resolution of joint struggle of the youth and students in the North, South and overseas for achieving the national reunification in 1995.

ROK's Remarks on North's Human Rights Viewed

*SK1408112994 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1117 GMT 14 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA)—"The Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the National Assembly" of South Korea on August 9 had "a hearing concerning the North's human rights problem" and adopted "a resolution" abusing the North over its "human rights situation" and urging "the repatriation of those kidnapped by the North."

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says:

"Persons kidnapped by the North" whose repatriation "the minister of Unification Board" Yi Hong-ku urged are those who came over to the North, seeking a true life, unable to live with national conscience in South Korea, a colony of outside forces.

The puppets' allegation that they were "kidnapped" and have been "kept" in the North is perceived as a premeditated plot to foster distrust and confrontation and deliberately deteriorate North-South relations with a hue and cry over the non-existent "problem of human rights" of the North.

It requires little penetration to see that after failing to isolate and stifle the North over "the nuclear suspicion," the Kim Yong-sam group has raised outcries over "the human rights problem" in a bid to attain its objective.

It is not the North but the South that has the human rights problem.

The Kim Yong-sam group has covered the whole of South Korea with such fascist laws as the notorious "National Security Law", such military intelligence

organs as "the Agency for National Security Planning" and "the secret affairs command" and such fascist ruling machines and repressive forces as prosecution and the police and has turned it into "a prison without bars."

While creating "a situation of a new security-oriented rule," it has walked off innocent people who called for independence, democracy, reunification and vital rights, held rallies and demonstrations and disseminated books and literature introducing the reality of the North, calling them "forces intending to overthrow the system." Does it have the face to talk about "the human rights problem"?

The South Korean prisons are now packed with political prisoners including those who have been kept behind bars for 30 years or 40 years, refusing "ideological conversion."

The South Korean rulers would be well advised to mind its own business, instead of slandering others.

ROK National Security Law Abolition Demanded

*SK1308105894 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1048 GMT 13 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)—The "National Security Law" (NSL) must be scrapped in South Korea, demands NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Noting that the call for the abolition of the "NSL" is coming from the United States, too, to say nothing of the people of all segments in South Korea, the analyst goes on:

The "National Security Law" of South Korea is an anti-democratic, anti-national and anti-reunification fascist law which encroaches on human rights and democracy and fosters distrust, antagonism and confrontation within the nation.

When the entire fellow countrymen were overcome by bitter grief at the loss of the father of the nation, the Kim Yong-sam group ruthlessly cracked down even on the moves to express condolences on the misfortune of fellow countrymen and send a mourning mission on the unreasonable charge of "benefitting and sympathizing with the enemy" and charge of "correspondence and meeting" under the "NSL".

The "NSL" is, indeed, a hideous fascist law against the nation, reunification, democracy and ethics without an equal. The existence of such law in the world is a shame to mankind. South Korea where this fascist law holds sway is a land of the appalling violation of democracy and human rights in the true sense of the words.

By persistently refusing to scrap the "NSL" whose repeal is demanded by the entire fellow countrymen and the whole world, the Kim Yong-sam group seeks to uproot the patriotic pro-reunification democratic forces by brandishing it and bridge over the hopeless crisis of their rule.

The people will never allow the fascist tyrant to remain in power in reliance upon the notorious "National Security Law."

Article Urges Fatherland's Great National Unity

*SK1408140994 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0200 GMT 13 Aug 94*

[NODONG SINMUN 13 August article: "Let Us Achieve the Fatherland's Reunification at All Costs Under the Banner of Great National Unity"]

[Text] All fellow countrymen in the North and South and abroad, turning sorrow over the loss of the nation's fatherly leader [suryongnim] into strength and courage, are filled with a new resolve to achieve the reunification cause in the nineties under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of the nation. At such a time, the fifth pannational rally will take place in Pyongyang, Seoul, and Tokyo.

It was agreed at last May's second meeting of cochairmen of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification that the North side would send delegations to rallies to be held abroad and in the South side and receive delegations from the South side and abroad. This will make it possible for the fifth pannational rally to be a grand pannational reunification festival both in name and reality.

A rally for reunification in the nineties, a grand debate meeting on the fatherland's reunification, a forum of the youth and students for the fatherland's reunification in the nineties, a night of culture for reunification, and various other events on reunification will take place in Pyongyang from 13 to 15 August.

The fifth pannational rally will demonstrate at home and abroad all fellow countrymen's earnest desire and firm will to uphold the will of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the nation's sun, the legendary hero, and the tender-hearted father; strongly unite into one around General Kim Chong-il, the nation's great leader [yongdoja]; crush the maneuvers of antireunification divisionist elements at home and abroad; and achieve the fatherland's reunification at all costs. The rally will also provide a new opportunity to expand and develop the movement for the fatherland's reunification.

Therefore, all compatriots at home and abroad warmly welcome the holding of the fifth pannational rally, a square of national reconciliation, unity, and reunification, and sincerely hope that the rally will proceed successfully.

Only the antireunification divisionist elements at home and abroad do not like the fifth pannational rally, an event for peace in the fatherland and its reunification. The traitorous Kim Yong-sam group, which had realized the crisis of their destruction when seeing all fellow countrymen's growing enthusiasm for reunification, are

today viciously challenging the nation's aspirations for reconciliation, unity, and reunification and persistently maneuvering for fascism, confrontation, division, and war.

The South Korean authorities, in particular, are frantically trying to block a Seoul meeting of the fifth pannational rally from being held. They disapproved of a request by the South side's pannational rally headquarters to have contact with the North side in a third country to hold the fifth pannational rally and took away members of the South side's pannational rally headquarters to the police station. They even searched the South side's pannational rally headquarters and other places and confiscated materials from those places. While calling the pannational rally illegal and successively releasing instructions to block the rally from being held, they launched surprise attacks on universities one after another, searched them, confiscated materials from them, and indiscriminately arrested those who were involved in the pannational rally.

Making ill use of the unexpected misfortune of their fellow countrymen, they are wielding fascist guns and bayonets to annihilate young people, students, and other patriotic democratic people who believe in the *chuche* idea, cherish the memory of the nation's father, and try to hold the Seoul meeting of the fifth pannational rally. This is an antinational crime that can be committed only by such antireunification divisionist groups as the Kim Yong-sam ring.

It has been clearly shown throughout the world that the Kim Yong-sam regime is not a civilian regime, but a fascist regime and an antireunification regime that is more violent and uncouth than the notorious Sixth Republic military dictatorship.

The current situation asks all compatriots at home and abroad to unanimously wage the struggle against the Kim Yong-sam ring, which is frantically blocking the road toward peace in the country and its reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important factor in achieving the cause of the fatherland's reunification is achieving the great unity of our nation.

The fatherland's independent, peaceful reunification is unthinkable apart from the great unity of our nation. All Korean people are main forces of the fatherland's reunification. The strength of *chuche* comes from unity. For all fellow countrymen to unite into one and, thus, strengthen the main forces of reunification is a decisive guarantee for the fatherland's reunification.

The 10-point program of the great unity of the entire nation for the fatherland's reunification, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented, is a grand charter for national reconciliation and unity which elucidates a road toward overcoming the current difficult

situation on the united strength of the nation and achieving reunification in the nineties.

Implementing the 10-point program of the great unity of the entire nation is a genuine road toward bringing an end to the tragedy of national division and building an independent, peaceful, and neutral confederal reunified state.

Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad, under the noble ideal of the 10-point program of the great unity of the entire nation, must, first of all, unite into one after transcending differences in factions, affiliations, political views, and religions.

To achieve great national unity, we must, first of all, remove elements that block national unity and the fatherland's reunification. The Kim Yong-sam ring, which turns its back on fellow countrymen who aspire for reunification and which frantically pursues fascism, division, and war, is an archenemy to the fatherland's reunification.

The South Korean people must boldly rise up to deal a hard blow to the traitorous Kim Yong-sam group, which is stifling reunification and democratic forces by exercising a fascist new rule using security affairs and is bringing nuclear clouds over the fellow countrymen's heads. They must also remove and abolish such political and legal obstacles and institutions for suppression as the National Security Law and the Agency for National Security Planning and, thus, open a new chapter for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification.

What is important in achieving great national unity is strengthening pannational solidarity and achieving organizational unity in the struggle for the fatherland's reunification. All parties, organizations, and people from all walks of life at home and abroad must achieve organizational unity to ensure unity in waging the struggle to check and frustrate the antireunification elements' maneuvers to perpetuate the national division and provoke a new war. They must also defend and strengthen the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification, a pannational organization and a reunification movement organization, to achieve great national unity.

Achieving reunification in the nineties is the timetable our nation has set. No one can crush our people's will to reunify the fatherland, and no force can stop our nation's powerful march toward the fatherland's reunification.

Prospects for the fatherland's reunification are bright because there is the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, whom our fellow countrymen have long upheld as center of great national unity, guiding sun, and lodestar of the fatherland's reunification, along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Strong and firm is our people's will to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification at all costs under the guidance of General Kim Chong-il, the great leader

[yongdoja] of the nation, in hearty response to Kim Il-song's wish. The destiny of the fatherland is that of the nation and that of our compatriots at home and abroad.

All Korean compatriots in the North and South and abroad must single-heartedly uphold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the destiny of the nation and the guiding sun, and wage a pannational struggle under his outstanding leadership and, thus, achieve the fatherland's reunification, which the great leader yearned for so earnestly when alive, at all costs.

We firmly believe that the fifth pannational rally will proceed successfully and, thus, contribute to promoting great national unity, heightening the trends of reunification among all fellow countrymen, and opening a new phase in which all fellow countrymen can carry out a pannational reunification movement.

Remarks by Japanese Environmental Minister Viewed

*SK1408101794 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1002 GMT 14 Aug 94*

["Criminal Outbursts To Embellish Blood-Stained History of Aggression"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA)—The director-general of the Environment Agency of Japan, Shin Sakurai, at a press conference on August 12 made criminal remarks that the Pacific War was not an aggressive one, according to a NHK report.

Blaring that "Japan was not engaged in the war for an aggressive purpose", he made a foolish attempt to cover the aggressive nature of the Pacific War started by the Japanese imperialists.

As this stirred up public opinion, Sakurai hurriedly called a press conference that evening, at which he tried to excuse himself, saying "what I said was not appropriate". As there is no use crying over spilt milk, however, he cannot evade the responsibility for his criminal remarks.

His utterances aimed at justifying the past thrice-cursed blood-stained aggressive history of the Japanese imperialists are an intolerable insult to the Korean people and other Asian peoples who had suffered all sort of misfortunes during the Pacific War and a never-to-be-condoned criminal balderdash.

It is an undeniable stark historical fact that the Pacific War unleashed by the Japanese imperialists was an out-and-out aggressive war intended to realise the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere". But, Sakurai denied it, causing the anger of the people.

Still more intolerable is that Sakurai was cheeky enough to say that "Asia was liberated from the European colonial domination thanks to the Pacific War".

Was there any "favour" in the Pacific War which killed tens of millions of Asian people and caused immeasurable damages?

His talk about "independence from the European colonial domination" is nothing but a preposterous sophism.

Sakurai had better draw a due lesson from the miserable end of Nagano, former minister of Justice of Japan, who was dismissed by the widespread political criticism and strong protest at home and abroad for his foolish remarks embellishing the Pacific War early in May, and act with discretion.

Spokesman on Sakurai's Resignation

*OW1408114194 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 1003 GMT 13 Aug 94*

[Announcer-read report; from the "NHK News 7" program]

[Excerpt] Commenting on the resignation of Shin Sakurai as director general of the Environment Agency over his revisionist war remarks, a spokesman for the South Korean Government told an NHK correspondent today: Japan should candidly face its past and take measures to prevent a recurrence of such revisionist war remarks by politicians. Japan also should make further efforts to develop relations with South Korea. The South Korean Government hopes the controversy sparked by the remarks by Director General Sakurai will calm down following his resignation. [passage omitted]

'Crimes' Violate International Law

*SK1408111794 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1110 GMT 14 Aug 94*

["Past of Aggression Must Be Properly Liquidated"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA)—Japan has refused to properly liquidate its past full of crimes though 49 years have passed since the Japanese imperialists suffered a defeat in their war of aggression. This is because it pursued a sinister intention to repeat its past of militarist aggression.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a by-lined article.

The crimes committed by Japan in the past wrecked the justice and morality of the international community and wantonly violated the international law, the article says, and continues:

If Japan is to properly liquidate its past doings, it must honestly apologize for its aggression and make an adequate compensation.

The compensation must be made to all the nations and individuals that suffered damages by the Japanese imperialists. It is a material sign of its willingness to honestly repent of its aggression, break with its past and make a new start.

If Japan has some shreds of conscience and values the international justice and morality, it must make an investigation into its past monstrous crimes of its own accord, honestly apologize for them and make an adequate compensation. Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities are trying to evade the responsibility for the compensation under unreasonable pretexts.

Such a position of the Japanese Government is a mockery of world conscience and justice and another insult to the victims including the dead.

The further Japan procrastinates the liquidation of its past doings, the deeper the distrust in Japan grows among the Asian peoples. It will result in its own isolation.

Without liquidating its past doings, Japan can neither win understanding and trust from the Asian peoples nor achieve genuine reconciliation with them.

Japan Approves 'War of Aggression'

*SK1508121494 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1042 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] Pyongyang, August 15 (KCNA)—Sakurai, director general of the Agency of Environment of the Japanese Government, at a press conference on August 12 driveled that the Pacific War was not a war of aggression and that Asian countries achieved "independence" from the European colonial domination "thanks" to the war. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says the remarks of Sakurai are a deliberate distortion of the stark historic fact and an unbearable mockery of the Asian people who suffered the immeasurable pains and disasters owing to the Japanese imperialists' bestial aggression and colonial domination.

The analyst goes on:

Worse still, such utterances have been mouthed by the Japanese Government authorities one after another.

In early May, the then minister of justice, Nagano, let out a balderdash that the Nanjing massacre in 1937 "was fabricated" and the Pacific War was a "liberation war" to make Asian countries independent, and former Prime Minister Hata denied the fact that the Pacific War was one of aggression.

This tells that the militarist idea is deeply rooted in the minds of the Japanese ruling quarters.

The Japanese authorities are giving an "affirmative" to the past war of aggression, in a bid to refute the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people and the Asian people in the past and to avoid the compensation for it and, furthermore, repeat the crime-woven past.

In actuality, Japan has opened the door of overseas dispatch of Armed Forces and stepped up its military

power and nuclear armament. Japan's efforts to occupy a permanent member nation seat of the UN Security Council, show its design to come out to a strife for domination on a worldwide scale.

The Pacific War gave to Japan a serious lesson that overseas aggression and war are a road to ruin.

Japan must ponder over this lesson and give up its wild ambition for military power and nuclear armament and take a road of peace and friendship in earnest.

South Korea

Reportage on U.S.-DPRK Talks Continues

Missions Exchange Planned

*SK1208230994 Seoul YONHAP in English 2259 GMT
12 Aug 94*

[Text] Geneva, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States have agreed to establish diplomatic representative offices in each other's capital for complete normalization of bilateral political relations, the North Korean delegation to the third-round high-level talks with the United States announced early Friday [12 August] morning.

The announcement also said that the two countries decided to lower barriers hindering trade and investment between them.

Agreement Reported

*SK1308004494 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
2300 GMT 12 Aug 94*

[By KBS reporter (Pang Ung-chol) in Seoul and correspondent Yi Myong-ku in Geneva; from the "News and Topics" program—live]

[Text] [(Pang Ung-chol)] A few moments ago at 0740 [2240 GMT] at the North Korean Mission in Geneva, the United States and North Korea issued a statement on their agreement to the effect that the United States would aid in constructing facilities for a light-water atomic reactor, while in return North Korea would discontinue its nuclear activities.

Correspondent Yi Myong-ku, who is covering the news on the spot in Geneva, will provide further details. Yi Myong-ku, go ahead.

[Yi Myong-ku] This is Yi Myong-ku reporting from Geneva.

[(Pang Ung-chol)] How are you? I understand a statement was issued a moment ago. What is the content of the agreement?

[Yi Myong-ku] Let me report on the content of the statement. Here at the North Korean Mission where I am reporting from, chief U.S. delegate Gallucci and chief North Korean delegate Kang Sok-chu are now holding a

news conference following the issuance of the statement. I wonder if you can hear them.

Prior to this, a joint statement was issued on the agreement. The statement is comprised of four points. I will provide a summary: North Korea agreed to discontinue construction of a graphite-moderated atomic reactor from which it can extract plutonium, a raw material for atomic bombs, and replace it with a light-water atomic reactor. The United States agreed to support this, as well as to supply North Korea with an alternative energy source during this process.

Although it is not stipulated, the light-water reactor shall be a ROK-type reactor, and it has been learned that North Korea is not opposed to the introduction of an ROK-type atomic reactor, at least in the talks held up to now.

North Korea promised not to reprocess the spent fuel rods, which has been a major obstacle to negotiations. In order to guarantee a freeze on its nuclear activities, North Korea agreed to return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]. By promising to abide by the nuclear safeguards agreement as stipulated in this treaty, North Korea promised to assist in ascertaining the North's past nuclear transparency by other methods such as special inspections.

North Korea promised to observe the declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, thereby showing it is greatly interested in improving relations between the South and North.

In the meantime, in accordance with such promises by North Korea, the United States agreed to improve political and economic relations with North Korea by establishing liaison offices.

These are the four points in the agreement issued today.

With a view to negotiating such detailed measures, they agreed to hold expert-level discussions soon, and to resume their next round of talks in Geneva on 23 September.

[(Pang Ung-chol)] Mr. Yi, how meaningful is such an agreement?

[Yi Myong-ku] This is meaningful in that North Korea clarified its position to discontinue its nuclear activities. This means that in terms of its present and future nuclear activities, North Korea clarified that it would not engage in future nuclear activities, thus promising to discontinue the operation of the graphite-moderated atomic reactor—from which it can extract plutonium from which nuclear bombs can be produced—and to not reprocess the spent nuclear fuel rods, from which it could presently extract plutonium.

In addition, by promising to return to the NPT, North Korea has expressed its willingness to accept special inspections as stipulated in the treaty, thereby making it possible to use these special inspections to inquire into

its suspected past nuclear activities—the process during which it can be learned whether North Korea has already produced nuclear bombs.

Meanwhile, North Korea and the United States agreed to improve relations by opening liaison missions, thereby paving the way for North Korea to return to the international community as a responsible member. North Korea also promised to observe the declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. In view of this, I feel considerable progress can even be made in future relations between the South and North. This has been Yi Myong-ku for KBS News reporting from Geneva.

[(Pang Ung-chol)] Mr. Yi, thank you. By the way, it also seems that with the approach of the upcoming November by-elections, the Clinton administration is ardently hoping North Korea will return to the NPT, and therefore, it has been hastening negotiations on North Korea's nuclear issue.

Joint Statement Welcomed

SK1308050194 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0300 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] In a commentary on 13 August, Pak Pom-chin, spokesman for the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], positively evaluated the joint statement issued by the United States and North Korea, saying it provided direction in solving the crisis on the Korean peninsula created by questions arising over North Korea's nuclear development.

Spokesman Pak Pom chin stated in particular: We take notice of the fact that North Korea promised to observe the joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, to remain as a member nation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and to abide by the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Meanwhile, in a statement today, Pak Chi-won, a spokesman for the Democratic Party [DP], said he wholeheartedly welcomed the agreement reached by the United States and North Korea at the talks. Pak stated: I expect that with this momentum, North Korea's nuclear development will be held in check and North Korea's opening up will be facilitated.

However, Spokesman Pak Chi-won pointed out: The U.S.-North Korean talks can result in a powerful country economically advancing into the DPRK one step ahead of economic cooperation between South and North Korea. The government and the DLP should break away from their confrontation-oriented policy toward the North, and present to the citizens a policy toward the North based on the reconciliation of the nation.

Summit Rated 'Positively'

SK1308013194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT
13 Aug 94

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea rated positively Friday [as received] the results of North

Korea-U.S. nuclear talks, saying they made clear the future direction for resolution of the nuclear problem.

The agreed statement between North Korea and the United States provides the basis for future negotiations and clarifies the principle for both sides aimed at final resolution of the North Korean nuclear problem, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chang Ki-ho said in his commentary.

"The government judges it is a positive development that North Korea promised to stay within the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), implement the safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the inter-Korean declaration for denuclearization as guarantee of transparency in North Korea's past, present and future nuclear activities," Chang said.

"The government will exert all its efforts for complete resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue through close cooperation between South Korea and the United States," he said.

Diplomatic Representation Considered

*SK1308010194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0954 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Geneva, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States are prepared to establish diplomatic representation in each other's capitals and reduce barriers to trade and investment barriers as a move toward full normalization of political and economic relations, a statement released early Saturday [13 August] morning after the third-round high-level talks between the two countries said.

The statement said the move for full relations normalization is one of four elements that should be part of a final resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue.

According to the agreed statement, North Korea is prepared to replace its graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities with light water reactor power plants, and Washington is prepared to make arrangements for the provision of light-water reactors of approximately 2,000 megawatt to North Korea as early as possible and to make arrangements for the interim energy alternatives to North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors.

"Upon receipt of USA assurances for the provision of light-water reactors and for arrangements for interim energy alternatives, the DPRK will freeze construction of the 50 megawatt and 200 megawatt reactors, forego reprocessing, and seal the radiochemical laboratory, to be monitored by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)," the agreed statement said.

The four elements, which the two countries agreed should be part of a final resolution of the nuclear issue, also include the issue of nuclear-free Korean peninsula.

"To help achieve peace and security on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, the USA is prepared to provide the DPRK (North Korea) with assurances against the threat or use of nuclear weapons by the USA, and the DPRK remains prepared to implement the North-South joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula."

North Korea is also prepared to remain a party to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to allow implementation of its safeguards agreement under the treaty, according to the statement.

"Important issues raised during the talks remain to be resolved," the statement said.

They also agreed to hold expert-level discussions to advance the replacement of North Korea's graphite-moderated program with light-water technology, the safe storage and disposition of the spent fuel, provision of alternative energy, and the establishment of liaison offices.

The two nations agreed to adjourn the talks and resume negotiations in Geneva on September 23.

Agreement May Hasten U.S. Expansion

*SK1308030094 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0230 GMT 13 Aug 94*

[Text] This is the Reporting Center.

As North Korea and the United States agreed to exchange diplomatic missions at the DPRK-U.S. high-level talks, it seems the advance of U.S. enterprises into North Korea will be conspicuous.

ROK and U.S. economic sources in Washington have disclosed that Coca Cola is fully prepared to advance into North Korea on the basis of its corporate body in the PRC; McKenzie, a famous U.S. business management consulting firm, is already involved in business related to North Korea; and AT&T, the largest U.S. telegraph and telephone company, is showing great interest in advancing into North Korea.

The sources state: The total number of foreign enterprises operating in North Korea as of last year is 144. Out of them, Japanese firms number 127, holding a decidedly dominant position.

Relations Said To Start With Offices

*SK1308031194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea and the United States are most likely to start off their diplomatic relations with an exchange of liaison offices between their capitals, officials here said Saturday [13 August].

Commenting on the results of the North Korea-U.S. nuclear negotiations in Geneva, the sources said the

"diplomatic representation" mentioned in their statements include various levels of presence from interest sections to embassies.

"Although the decision has to wait until the next set of talks, they are highly likely to agree on exchange of liaison offices," said one official in Seoul.

Pyongyang and Washington produced an "agreed statement" after week-long nuclear talks that ultimately swaps resolution of North Korea's nuclear problem with U.S. diplomatic advances into Pyongyang. Experts from the two sides will continue talks on this issue until Sept. 23 when high-level dialogue resumes in Geneva, the official said, "preparations for such exchange of offices can begin before Sept. 23." While no concrete action will occur before this date, preparations will proceed on other matters as well between the experts' groups, he said.

The experts' meeting will have to deal with the type of light- water reactors to provide to North Korea, who and how to finance the 2,000mw [megawatt] reactors estimated to cost over 4 billion U.S. dollars, and arrangements of energy alternatives for North Korea during the reactor replacement process.

North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu, chief delegate to the Geneva talks for Pyongyang side, was quoted as saying that the U.S. can choose the light-water reactor type but that considering the present inter-Korean relations, North Korea cannot accept the South Korean model.

"We place more weight on the first part of his response about the U.S. choosing the reactor type," said another official, "It is Seoul's maintained position that South Korea is the best choice in this case." This official emphasized close Seoul-Washington coordination to have North Korea agree to accepting the South Korean model and the special inspection on suspected sites. "We understand that the United States will use Friday's agreed statement as the basis to obligating North Korea to the special inspection," he said, "This point will be driven in continuously throughout talks before and on Sept. 23."

Officials hinted that Seoul is considering providing the interim energy alternative, reminding that it is technically feasible.

"It's a positive development that North Korea admitted to its responsibilities, what it must do," said Chang Chae-yong, director-general for American Affairs at the Foreign Ministry, "It's too early for optimism, but there is ground for expectations."

Improved Relations 'Possible'

*SK1308042894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0300 GMT 13 Aug 94*

[Text] Throughout 13 August the government has been positively evaluating the result of the third round of

U.S.-DPRK talks in which the joint statement clearly points to the principle the two sides should strive for to solve the nuclear issue.

Correspondent Yi Kang-tok will provide more details.

[Begin Yi Kang-tok recording] In a statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman, the government stated today: North Korea promised to remain in the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, to abide by the safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to completely observe the joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. This is considered desirable for ascertaining the transparency of North Korea's nuclear activities in the past, present, and future.

The government said it would make all efforts in the future so North Korea's nuclear issue can be completely solved through the close cooperative system between the ROK and the United States.

After the results of the U.S.-DPRK talks were made public, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu discussed with Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister for national unification, how the government should cope with this matter. He added he rated the agreement positively, saying: Although how to put it into practice in the future is important, it laid a groundwork for the solution of North Korea's nuclear issue.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu added: Under the circumstances in which South-North relations are tense, there is no possibility that relations between the United States and North Korea will rapidly improve. The improvement in relations between the United States and North Korea, and the question of aiding in constructing a light- water reactor, are not matters that can proceed at present, but they are possible if the transparency of North Korea's nuclear activities is ascertained.

As the United States and North Korea settled matters of principle for solving the nuclear issue today, the government began in earnest to work out its own counter-measures, including a way of aiding in providing a ROK-type light-water reactor.

As it is also expected that contacts to open diplomatic windows between the United States and North Korea will soon begin in Pyongyang and Washington, the government has also started to consider ways for cooperating with the ROK and the United States in this regard. This has been Yi Kang-tok for KBS News reporting from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [end recording]

Political Officials React

*SK1408081994 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
14 Aug 94 p 5*

[Report by Song Yong-on and Kim Chang-hyok: "Reaction of Political Quarters to North Korean-U.S. Talks"]

[Text] Political quarters reacted to the agreement between the United States and North Korea to freeze North Korean nuclear development and to establish mutual diplomatic representations by saying "it is surprising, although it was anticipated." While making an affirmative assessment, Chongwadae [presidential offices] noted that it will carefully watch future developments.

The Democratic Party [DP] positively evaluated the results of the talks as a "historic event." On the other hand, while stating that it assesses the talks affirmatively, the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] expressed concern over the possibility of past nuclear activities being ignored by freezing the nuclear program. In addition, the DLP assessed that the result of the North Korean-U.S. talks were prompted by our government's efforts for dialogue. On the contrary, in a "special statement" announced that day, Kim Tae-chung, chairman of Asian-Pacific Foundation, commented that the result was a product of "Kim Il-song-Carter talks," thus showing a delicate contrast to the DLP opinion.

Chongwadae made an affirmative assessment of the results of the talks for the moment, stating that "a breakthrough was established in resolving the North Korean nuclear problem." Chongwadae will carefully watch the influence of North Korean-U.S. relations on North-South relations as North Korean-U.S. relations, demonstrated by the agreement on the establishment of mutual diplomatic representations, are advancing more rapidly than North-South relations.

On 13 August, a high-ranking Chongwadae official stated: "The results of the talks can be regarded as progress in resolving the North Korean nuclear problem in the long run. North Korea's return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] may be considered an event to ensure transparency of present and future nuclear activities."

DLP spokesman Pak Pom-chin commented that "the agreed statement on North Korean-U.S. talks not only laid a foundation for a solution to the North Korean nuclear problem, but also clarified the principle and goal to be pushed for in the future." He meant that North Korea's manifestation to implement the North-South "joint denuclearization declaration" and to remain a member state of the NPT will play an affirmative role for peace on the Korean peninsula. However, all this is merely establishing a foundation. Future concrete implementation in the future is what is important.

Yi Se-ki, DLP chief policy maker, showed a somewhat passive reaction, stating that generally speaking, he regards the talk results as progress in solving the overall North Korean nuclear problem for the moment.

It seems that the DLP attitude of refraining from positive assessment of the talks is due to the fact that no agreement was reached on "transparency" of North Korea's past nuclear activities, which the government has constantly emphasized.

Unlike the DLP, the DP positively assessed the talks, stating that "as a result of North Korean-U.S. talks, not only will North Korea's nuclear development be blocked, but its opening up will be expedited." Assemblyman Cho Se-hyong, DP cochairman, pointed out that "the agreement on freezing nuclear activities and on establishing mutual diplomatic representations is an historic event that will exert great influence on national reunification and on the situation of the Korean peninsula."

The DP called on the government and the ruling party to positively accept the results of the North Korean-U.S. talks as the trend of the time for reconciliation and opening, to end the so-called "security-oriented rule" at home, and to eliminate the policy of confrontation with North Korea. Comparing the results of the North Korean-U.S. talks held overseas with "security-oriented rule" at home, DP spokesman Pak Chi-won stated: "While the government and ruling party were wasting the nation's strength by evoking an ideological dispute—a remnant of an outdated era—progress was made in the North Korean nuclear problem in a desirable direction." He then stressed that "now is the time to put forward before fellow countrymen a policy on North Korea based on national reconciliation."

Government Official Interviewed

OW1408130794 Tokyo YOMIURI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 13 Aug 94 Evening Edition p 3

[By correspondent Ichiro Ukei]

[Text] Seoul, 13 Aug—At the third round of U.S.-DPRK high-level talks, which were viewed as the first diplomatic negotiations involving North Korea following the inauguration of a new leadership led by Secretary Kim Chong-il, both sides reached an agreement on the North Korean nuclear issue. In reaction, the South Korean Government has welcomed the agreement as a framework for a full solution to the nuclear issue, but the South Korean Government plans to watch closely whether North Korea will implement the agreement completely.

In response to the announcement of the agreement reached between the United States and North Korea, the South Korean Foreign Ministry has issued a statement, saying: "The text of the agreement unequivocally makes clear a principle whereby nations involved should move toward resolving the nuclear issue and the South Korean Government hails the agreement."

The statement positively rates the agreement as a basic framework for resolving the nuclear issue, saying, "The agreement, which sums up the results of earlier U.S.-DPRK high-level talks, will become a basis for discussions at the next round of U.S.-DPRK high-level talks." The statement also says, "The South Korean Government will work for a complete solution to the nuclear issue through close cooperation with the United States."

Commenting on the U.S.-DPRK agreement on 13 August, a South Korean Government official told YOMIURI SHIMBUN: "North Korea has been trying to look for a way to compromise with the United States in an attempt to tighten its control over the North Korean people and avoid facing pressure from the international community in order to prepare for the transfer of power to Secretary Kim Chong-il. The agreement was a result of that North Korean attempt."

On North Korea's intention to suspend its nuclear program, the same South Korean Government official indicated: "Given the text of the agreement, North Korea intends to suspend its nuclear program in the future. But it is important to verify North Korea's past nuclear activities." The South Korean Government official also pointed to the agreement's failure to specifically mention the special inspections of two undeclared nuclear facilities that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has demanded. The South Korean official expressed strong concern over the nuclear issue, saying, "Now that the United States and North Korea have reached the agreement, there is a high possibility that the United States will promote the improvement of diplomatic relations with North Korea for the time being, while leaving the issue of North Korea's past nuclear development unresolved." The official also said: "South Korea will pay close attention to whether North Korea will implement the agreement. South Korea intends to observe how North Korea regards the nuclear issue during the next round of the U.S.-DPRK high-level talks."

Former Opposition Leader Applauds

SK1308104894 Seoul YONHAP in English 1016 GMT
13 Aug 94

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—Former South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said Saturday that the Washington-Pyongyang agreements at their high-level talks in Geneva would become a "foundation stone" opening the roads for peace, cooperations and national reunification of divided Korea.

Kim, currently the chairman of the Peace Foundation for the Asia-Pacific Region, made the remarks commenting on the agreements between the United States and North Korea, saying "now, with the agreements, a new era will be opened in the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia."

"The unexpected big result from the U.S.-North Korean talks is a natural consequence from the current of the times," said Kim while attending a mass at a Seoul Catholic Church held in commemoration of the 21st anniversary of his safe return to South Korea after he was kidnapped at a hotel in Tokyo, 1973.

Kim attached large meaning to Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit to Pyongyang in June, asserting that "Carter's visit to North Korea and meeting with the late

President Kim Il-song have provided a momentum for the successful results of the talks."

News Analysis

SK1308023894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT
13 Aug 94

["News analysis" by Yi Tong-min]

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—The United States and North Korea laid the basis Friday to resolving Pyongyang's nuclear problem in exchange with full-fledged diplomatic ties.

Despite Washington's aversion to the term "package deal," the agreed statement issued in Geneva shows the negotiations are set in that direction where transparency in North Korea's present and future nuclear activities are swapped with U.S. moves for diplomatic and economic relations.

Officials here expect the two sides to start off with liaison offices.

The week-long Geneva talks closed by setting these overall objectives and leaves technical details for future negotiations. The true fruit of the talks is that the U.S. succeeded in temporarily freezing North Korea's nuclear ambition and settling the grounds for the talks to continue with clear objectives.

Friday's outcome stopped North Korea from reprocessing the spent nuclear fuel to acquire more plutonium, core ingredient to atomic bombs. With this, the two sides meet again in Geneva on Sept. 23. Experts meeting to iron out the details precedes the next Geneva talks.

As one Foreign Ministry official here put it, future talks will be extremely difficult. "There will be a lot of pushing and pulling with even the smallest details," said the official.

"It's too early to be optimistic, but it's worth having expectations," he said.

The gist is, North Korea will replace its reactors with light-water models, forego reprocessing which would add to its plutonium stock, and seal the radiochemical laboratory which functions as the reprocessing plant, the key activities guaranteeing transparency.

North Korea adheres to the inter-Korean agreement for denuclearization which prohibits both sides from any nuclear development activities, a guarantee of nuclear non-proliferation on the peninsula.

It stays within the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s Safeguards Treaty, which would obligate North Korea to special inspections to determine exactly how much plutonium it has.

If carried out in full, these terms will make North Korea's nuclear history and plans an open book.

The United States, in turn, arranges the reactor replacement project, provides energy alternatives during the replacement process. The replacement project is for 2,000mw [megawatts] capacity, a long-term plan to meet North Korea's energy needs well beyond the year 2000.

It agrees to "diplomatic representation" at each other's capitals, most likely liaison offices.

It assures North Korea against threat of nuclear attack.

These terms address all areas of concern and demands by both sides, which is why officials call them "set of objectives."

But it is an "all or nothing" gamble for both Pyongyang and Washington. All of the terms are interlinked, and any breach by any side will rock all that has been laid out.

Before the next Geneva meeting, the two sides have to decide on which models to adopt for light-water reactor, who will finance the nearly 4 billion U.S. dollars required for the project that will take eight to 10 years to complete.

Words used in the agreed statement do not say the two sides "will" but that they are "prepared to," reflecting not complete agreements but pledge of efforts.

And while North Korea was stopped from reprocessing the spent fuel rods, the two sides are yet to agree on permanent storage of the rods. Here, Pyongyang insists on dry storage, but Washington demands sending them to a third country, away from North Korea's hands forever to prevent change of mind.

As the Foreign Ministry official said, setting up the frame is the easier part. While the two sides succeeded in setting the objectives and direction, agreement on the substance will not come that easily.

Dailies Appraise Statement

SK1408130594

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of editorials published by ROK vernacular newspapers on 14 August regarding the joint statement issued by the United States and North Korean delegates in Geneva on 12 August.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial entitled "After the U.S.-North Korean Agreement." The editorial points out two tasks for implementing the agreement. First, the editorial notes the ensuing negotiations by experts on each of the four points agreed upon, particularly the question of providing the ROK-model light-water reactors. The editorial is not optimistic because "North Korea would not want to be technically subjugated to the South."

The editorial writes that the signing of a peace agreement between the United States and North Korea is another vital task, "which would require North Korea to make a difficult policy change to exchange its past nuclear development for a guarantee of existence from the United States."

The editorial also urges the ROK Government to seek improved North-South relations in the process of implementing the agreed statement.

The moderate TONG-A ILBO carries on page 3 an 800-word editorial entitled "Principal Agreement on North Korean Nuclear Issue." The editorial appraises the preliminary agreement as an "agreement of preparedness" with many hidden traps because the agreement can only be implemented when mutual conditions are fulfilled. The editorial states that "it is fortunate that the new North Korean Government maintained the agreement between Kim Il-song and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter." The editorial opines that the agreement on the opening of liaison offices and the supply of light-water reactors mean "indirect U.S. support to Kim Chong-il's succession of power" under the condition the nuclear transparency is guaranteed.

Noting that North Korea broke the basic agreement between the South and the North, the editorial questions who would guarantee the agreement if a new leader is not formally announced. The editorial concludes that the "agreement of preparedness" should be developed into an "agreement of implementation."

The pro-government SEOUL SINMUN carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial entitled "Do Not Be Optimistic Over the U.S.-North Korean Agreement." The editorial appraises the agreement as "positive and fortunate" because it proves that the Kim Chong-il system follows the line of dialogue. The editorial, however, warns against optimism stating that "many important issues remain undecided." Noting that it is not the time for North Korea to cause another nuclear dispute with the United States, or a situation of sanctions, the editorial suspects that North Korea may have strategically agreed to the statement to solidify the Kim Chong-il system.

The editorial lists past examples of North Korea's broken agreements and promises, and stresses that "the principle of reciprocity should be applied to future negotiations, unnecessary delay should not be allowed, the transparency of North Korea's past nuclear activities should not be sacrificed, and ROK's opinion should be reflected regarding the support of light-water reactors." The editorial urges North Korea to resume dialogue with the South and stop taking issue with expressing condolences.

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN carries on page 3 a 900-word editorial entitled "Waves of Change on Korean Peninsula." The editorial appraises the significance and effect of the agreed statement as "important and profound." The editorial states that North Korea

showed a very different attitude this time, noting that North Korea led the negotiations while examining gains and losses, and even showed an attitude to accept ROK-model reactors. The editorial denounces the opinions that distrust North Korea's commitment and states that the Geneva agreement marks the beginning of a new change in the power balance of Northeast Asia. Noting that blindly rejecting North Korea would block such a new change, the editorial stresses that North Korea's changes should be appraised honestly.

Han, Christopher Reconfirm Nuclear Pledge

*SK1408053294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0527 GMT
14 Aug 94*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korean and U.S. foreign ministers reaffirmed Saturday [13 August] that North Korea should adhere to inter-Korean denuclearization agreement and fully account its past nuclear activities.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu talked over the phone with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher Saturday evening to evaluate the outcome of North Korea-U.S. high-level dialogue, officials said.

Pyongyang agreed at the talks to freeze its nuclear activities while Washington promised assistance in replacing North Korea's reactors with safer, more transparent models.

Han and Christopher pledged to maintain close consultations in dealing with future North Korea-U.S. nuclear negotiations, officials said. Han reminded that implementation of the inter-Korean denuclearization agreement and full transparency of North Korea's past nuclear activities are parts of the North Korea-U.S. agreement and must be carried out, they said. Christopher called these two points the core of the agreement with North Korea and pledged top efforts to see them through.

Transparency of DPRK Nuclear Past Stressed

*SK1408085994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0849 GMT
14 Aug 94*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu made clear Sunday that North Korea will not be given light-water nuclear reactors without it first making its past nuclear activities transparent.

Meeting reporters before his visit to Nordic countries, he said the implementation of the principles agreed over the weekend between North Korea and the United States depends entirely on the results of future working-level and high-level dialogue.

Pyongyang, suspected of covert nuclear development, and Washington issued a statement at the end of serial talks in Geneva that North Korea would freeze its nuclear activities in exchange for light-water reactors and better diplomatic ties with the United States.

The two sides resume high-level dialogue from Sept. 23.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci, chief nuclear negotiator at the talks, is expected in Seoul sometime next month to coordinate positions before those talks.

Asked whether North Korea is likely to accept special inspections on its nuclear material storage sites, the foreign minister said Pyongyang's commitment to implement International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards accord means it will allow the inspections. "The very fact that the two sides agreed to announce the statement means there is improvement in their mutual trust," said Han.

DPRK Minister on Special Inspections

*SK1408051894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT
14 Aug 94*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 14 (YONHAP)—North Korea's top nuclear negotiator indicated his country will accept special inspections on its undeclared facilities, saying it depends on trust between North Korea and the United States, Japanese press reported Saturday [13 August].

Power transfer to Kim Chong-il, son of deceased President Kim Il-sung, is only a matter of time and is being delayed because of deep public grief, Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu was quoted as saying in interviews with YOMIURI SHIMBUN and NHK-TV from Geneva.

Future experts' meetings between Pyongyang and Washington will deal with four key points, said Kang—assistance with light-water reactors, opening of liaison offices, treatment of spent fuel rods, supply of alternative energy. He said North Korea will for now freeze activities on the 5mw [megawatt] reactor, the fuel rods and the radiochemical laboratory, but the construction of two other larger reactors will stop only after the United States assures light-water reactor assistance on paper.

Asked about North Korea's willingness to allow special inspections on its two suspected nuclear material storage sites, he answered the problem can be resolved once North Korea and the United States build mutual trust.

Asked about why Kim Chong-il has not yet been elected president, the vice foreign minister said it is a custom in North Korea to mourn the death of the parent for three years. "People's grief is too immense, and the mood is just not ripe to elect the new leader," said Kang. "Our supreme commander Kim Chong-il has commanded the party, the country and the military for over 20 years, and the only thing that remains to be done is to officially make him the heir, which is a matter of time."

He said compensation for the past is the core to North Korea-Japan diplomatic normalization talks.

Mutual N-S Nuclear Inspections To Be Urged*SK1408070094 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 14 Aug 94 p 2*

[Report by Kim Chung-il: "Government To Urge the United States To Guarantee 'Mutual North-South Nuclear Inspections.'"]

[Text] During discussions with the United States following the settling of the nuclear issue during the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks that ended in Geneva on 13 August, the government intends to strongly propose concrete measures for improving North-South relations and for ensuring North-South mutual inspections in order to resolve the problem of North Korea's past nuclear activities.

A relevant government official stated: "During the third round of DPRK-U.S. talks, the transparency of North Korea's present and future nuclear activities has been insured to a certain extent. However, its past activities have not been resolved satisfactorily. North Korea explicitly mentioned 'implementation of a North-South joint declaration for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula' in Article 3 of the agreed statement jointly announced by North Korea and the United States. Accordingly, our government will call on the United States to guarantee the implementation of mutual inspections at an early date."

Regarding the mutual establishment of diplomatic representations between North Korea and the United States, the official pointed out: "A basic agreement has been reached between the ROK and the United States to advance improved DPRK-U.S. relations in conformity with improved relations between North and South Korea. Therefore, it is our government's position that representation should be established in the North and South by advancing North-South dialogue in keeping with issue of establishing diplomatic representation between North Korea and the United States."

This official stated: "Our government intends to participate in the construction of light-water nuclear power plants as agreed upon between North Korea and the United States, and to actively support the project. However, it is our basic policy to offer such support as part of common projects for national development. Therefore, it is desirable that our support should be accepted not only for light-water reactors, but also for the overall North-South economic cooperation." He thus stressed the need for overall resumption of dialogue to improve North-South relations.

It has been learned that the government will hold a security policy coordination committee meeting early this week to analyze the result of North Korea-U.S. talks, and will inform the United States of our government's position in this regard.

Seoul To Allow \$4 Billion for DPRK Reactors*SK1408052994 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 14 Aug 94*

[Report by correspondent Yi Chong-su from Washington]

[Text] In a congratulatory speech to be delivered on the 49th anniversary of national liberation on 15 August, ROK President Kim Yong-sam will put forward a concrete plan to allocate approximately \$4 billion to support construction of North Korea's light-water reactors in order to back the agreement made between the United States and North Korea in Geneva. This has been reported by diplomatic sources in the United States.

It has been learned that the ROK plan to be revealed by President Kim Yong-sam stipulates that South Korea will take the initiative in supporting this project for 10 years.

In the meantime, in an interview today with THE WASHINGTON POST, Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state and their side's delegate to the talks in Geneva, pointed out that the United States will refuse delivery of parts to North Korea for construction of light-water reactors until a special inspection of two unregistered nuclear facilities in North Korea is completed.

Ways To Resume Korean Dialogue To Be Studied*SK1308052794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0521 GMT 13 Aug 94*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—The government plans to cautiously examine the possibility of resuming inter-Korean dialogue including meetings of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission, a senior official at the National Unification Board (NUB) said on Saturday.

Yi Hong-ku, deputy prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board (NUB), was briefed by Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu on the results of the Geneva talks between North Korea and the United States and exchanged views on the future direction of the inter-Korean dialogue.

The government may push for the revitalization of the South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission for mutual nuclear inspection as North Korea clearly promised to implement the inter-Korean joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, the official said.

He said, "The arrival of North Korea and the United States at an agreement, even though it remains to be a matter of principle, is expected to positively affect the inter-Korean dialogue. The government plans to pursue the inter-Korean dialogue for an ultimate settlement of the nuclear problem."

N-S Economic Committee To Be Resumed

*SK1308084094 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0805 GMT 13 Aug 94*

[Text] With rapid improvement of U.S.-North Korean relations, the government has decided to expedite economic exchanges between South and North Korea by resuming the South-North Joint Economic Committee meeting.

Judging that the recent Geneva talks have made rapid progress, not only in guaranteeing North Korea's nuclear transparency but in U.S.-North Korean relations, the Economic Planning Board will actively make efforts to resume the South-North Joint Economic Committee meeting, which was unilaterally suspended at the end of 1992 by North Korea.

When the joint economic committee meeting is resumed, the issue of shifting indirect South-North trade through a third country, such as Hong Kong or Japan, to direct trade and the issue of opening direct sea routes between South Korean ports—such as Incheon, Pusan, and Pohang—and North Korean ports—such as Wonsan, Chongjin, and Sinuiju—are expected to be discussed.

Ways Sought To Promote Cooperation With North

SK1408131894 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 14 Aug 94 p 6

[Article by Kang Pan-ku]

[Text] ROK business circles have positively assessed the North Korean-U.S. agreement on normalizing their relations reached at the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks and are seeking ways to promote South-North economic cooperation, which has been suspended since Kim Il-song's death.

In particular, viewing that the United States and North Korea will make rapid progress in economic cooperation as they have agreed to extenuate investment barriers between the two, business circles stress the need to activate civilian-level economic exchanges with North Korea in order to secure the initiative in economic cooperation with North Korea.

In a commentary on the recent North Korean-U.S. high-level talks released on 13 August, the Korea Traders Association said: "North Korea's statement expressing its will to remain a signatory of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and to implement the South-North joint declaration on denuclearization is very helpful for durable peace in Northeast Asia."

In particular, the association welcomed the agreement between the United States and North Korea to establish mutual diplomatic missions and to extenuate trade and

investment barriers, saying it is a measure that induces North Korea to become a responsible member of the international community.

Chon Tae-chu, managing director of the Federation of Korean Industries, said: "The success of the third round of North Korean-U.S. talks will serve as momentum for important changes in relations between South and North Korea." He added: "What we have to do now is to seek measures to make North Korea adopt an ROK-type reactor and methods for the ROK to play the leading role in economic cooperation with North Korea."

While having great expectations for the result of the recent negotiations between North Korea and the United States, business circles are concerned about the possibility that the ROK will be at a disadvantage, compared with the United States and Japan, in economic cooperation with North Korea and are now demanding measures to prevent this.

Business circles said we must carefully watch U.S. businesses speedy actions, represented by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, expression of its hope to visit North Korea, and insist the channel for civilian-level cooperation with North Korea, including economic exchanges, must be operated separately from political issues.

Expecting that Japan and European countries will also hasten economic exchanges with North Korea when North Korea and the United States begins full-pledged economic exchanges, business circles also expressed concerns about the possibility that in this case, too, ROK businesses will be placed at a disadvantage because their activities with North Korea are restricted due to the nuclear issue.

PRC Reportedly Foiled Assassination Attempt

*SK1508115794 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1105 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[YONHAP from Hong Kong]

[Text] North Korea tried to assassinate President Kim Yong-sam during his first visit to the PRC in March, but failed because the attempt was uncovered in advance by Chinese intelligence, according to an 15 August report by Hong Kong's TANGTAI, a technical monthly specializing in Chinese affairs.

Quoting an article entitled "Relations Between the PRC and North Korea Are Changing in a Delicate Way" by Zhang Zhirong, a lecturer in the Department of International Politics at Beijing University, the August issue of TANGTAI reports: Hoping to bring about a second Aungsan Mausoleum incident, North Korea dispatched to Beijing three special operatives to assassinate President Kim when he visited the PRC in March.

Quoting a reliable source, Zhang Zhirong, who has taught international political science at Beijing University since 1989, revealed that the Chinese State Security

Bureau shadowed the three North Korean operatives and prevented them from murdering President Kim.

North Korea's attempt to assassinate President Kim during his visit to the PRC has been circulating as intelligence [chongbo], but it was the first time a Chinese expert has directly mentioned it to the public.

Pyongyang Refuses Red Cross-Sponsored Talks

SK1508122394 Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea refused Monday [15 August] South Korean proposal for unconditional talks on repatriation of those kidnapped by Pyongyang, claiming that the real human rights problems are in the South.

NODONG SINMUN, an organ paper of North Korea's Nodong (Workers') Party, said in its editorial that the immediate humanitarian, human rights concerns of the national Red Cross of South Korea should be the ones within South Korea.

Seoul proposed last Friday unconditional talks to Pyongyang to discuss repatriation of South Koreans kidnapped into North Korea, reported to be over 400 since the national division in 1945.

The list includes Ko Sang-mun, a former high school teacher, who disappeared while traveling in Norway and is now believed to be imprisoned in a North Korean camp for political prisoners.

NODONG SINMUN said Ko was not kidnapped but came to the North voluntarily and is living a happy life.

South Korea, it said, should abolish its National Security Law and send back those held for refusing to give up communist ideology.

North Korean Defectors Arrive in ROK

SK1308132594 Seoul YONHAP in English 1234 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 13 (YONHAP)—A family of three North Koreans have recently arrived in South Korea from a third country to seek an asylum, the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) announced Saturday.

The North Korean defectors, NSP disclosed, had hidden themselves in China after they deserted North Korea in December 1992. The head of the family, Yi Chol-su, 38, worked formerly as a material supplier for passenger train depo in Manpo City, North Korea. His wife, Cho Sung-hui, 33, was a dressmaker in Kangye City and his daughter, Chin-sun, attended a kindergarten in Manpo City.

NSP explained they escaped North Korea in the fear that North Korea would punish Yi for his illicit sale of medical materials to South Koreans when he visited China to meet his relatives in 1991.

Fifth Pannational Rally Held in Seoul

13,000 Students Reportedly Attend

SK1408125294 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1230 GMT 14 Aug 94

[Text] The fifth pannational rally opened at 2100 [1200 GMT] tonight at Seoul National University with approximately 13,000 students and dissidents in attendance.

The South side's pannational rally headquarters called a news conference at 2000 at the student hall of Seoul National University and asked the government to immediately stop suppressing the civilian reunification movement.

In the meantime, the police deployed approximately 9,000 policemen around Seoul National University to keep students and other people from entering the campus.

Fifteen Students Arrested at Rally

SK1508094194 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0905 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] At Seoul National University [SNU] this afternoon, the police forcibly dispersed students and workers who were proceeding with the pannational rally, despite the government's policy of not allowing it, by spreading tear gas from helicopters.

Mobilizing five police helicopters, the police forcibly dispersed about 1,300 students and workers who had gathered at SNU to hold the closing ceremony of the fifth pannational rally, spreading approximately four tonnes of tear gas for an hour this afternoon.

As the police continued to spread tear gas, the rally participants held an informal closing ceremony, then dispersed after adopting a resolution urging the authorities to stop oppressing civilian movements for national unification.

In preparation for a possible surprise street demonstration by the rally participants, the police intensively deployed in front of the three university gates, and are controlling people's entrance and exit.

The police have arrested 15 students who tried to participate in the pannational rally. They are questioning them at the Kwanak police office.

Tear Gas Sprayed

SK1508065594 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0600 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] The police will again mobilize a large number of troops onto the Seoul National University [SNU] campus this afternoon, where the pannational rally is being held despite the government ban, in an attempt to disperse the rally by means of force. Thus, collision between police and students is expected.

At around 1330 [0430 GMT] this afternoon, the police mobilized a helicopter to continuously fire tear gas in an attempt to disperse the 15,000 students and workers gathered at SNU to participate in the closing ceremony of the pannational rally.

In the event that the participants of the rally attempt to continue holding the rally, the police will mobilize an additional 80,000 troops from 61 companies onto the SNU campus to disperse the rally by means of force.

The police also intensified security of foreign missions and major facilities, including government offices and public buildings, in order to cope with surprise street demonstrations which the participants of the rally may stage in various places in the downtown after they disperse.

Earlier last night, the police twice mobilized police forces onto the SNU campus, where the pannational rally was being held by the headquarters for the promotion of the rally, and offensive and defensive skirmishes were exchanged throughout the night between police and participants of the rally with tear gas and rocks.

Police Disperse Participants

*SK1408141894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1400 GMT 14 Aug 94*

[Text] The fifth pannational rally opened at 2130 [1230 GMT] on 14 August at Seoul National University with approximately 13,000 students and dissidents in attendance. As soon as the opening of the pannational rally was declared, however, approximately 8,000 police started to disperse the participants by firing tear gas canisters. As a result, the rally could not proceed as planned.

The South side's pannational rally headquarters called a news conference at 2000 tonight and asked the government to immediately stop suppressing the civilian reunification movement. Buddhist monk Chin Kwan, a spokesman for the South side's pannational rally headquarters, said that Paek In-chun, chairman of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of North Korea, faxed a congratulatory message and a message of solidarity to the South side's headquarters and that the closing ceremony would take place at noon on 15 August.

Rally Concludes, Adopts Resolution

*SK1508081494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT
15 Aug 94*

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 15 (YONHAP)—The two-day pannational rally ended in a closing meeting held on the campus of Seoul National University (SNU) Monday [15 August], with some 10,000 activist students and workers participating.

In a resolution adopted at the meeting, the participants called for a package solution to the North Korean

nuclear issue, an early inter-Korean summit, halt to repression of private-level unification movements, repeal of the National Security Law and release of "prisoners of conscience" and establishment of a unification formula based on a consensus of the 70 million Korean people.

Rally organizers first planned to hold the rally in the Christian Hall and on the street nearby the hall but moved the place to SNU campus in the face of police cordons.

On Sunday night, some 7,300 riot police troops clashed with the students twice on the campus, in which 100-odd students and riot policemen were injured and a police pepper-gas car was overturned. The students fought the tear-gas firing police with rocks and steel pipes.

No students were arrested during the clash.

Meanwhile, SNU authorities confirmed its plan to charge rally organizers with trespass. They earlier warned rally organizers not to hold the rally on SNU campus.

Kim Yong-sam Speaks on Liberation Anniversary

*SK1508050994 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in
Korean 0122 GMT 15 Aug 94*

['Commemorative speech' by South Korean President Kim Yong-sam at ceremony marking 49th anniversary of national liberation held at the Independence Hall in Chonan, South Chungchong Province—live]

[Text] [applause] Dear fellow countrymen:

I, together with you, the people, commemorate the 49th anniversary of national liberation.

By commemorating the anniversary of national liberation for the second time since the civilian government came to office, we are filled with hope for the future of the fatherland and with courage more than ever before.

Our people made efforts together to advance toward change, reform, and opening. We strengthened the nation's competitive power based on a clean government.

We have restored building our former provisional government in Shanghai and laid the remains of patriotic martyrs in the land of the fatherland.

The legitimacy of the ROK has been consolidated more than ever before. The nation's just and equitable spirit [minjogui chongginun] has been restored, and we are splendidly pioneering the history of national prosperity.

To coincide with this, the new central axis of civilization is moving toward the Asian-Pacific region. The opportunity is approaching for our nation to take the leading role for a new civilization in the Asia and Pacific era.

Our people cannot live separately forever. We must consolidate our people's intention and energy. We must open the era of the great Korean nation, which advances the new destiny in firm unity as one.

Dear 70 million fellow countrymen at home and abroad:

As president of the ROK, I have never forgotten, even for a moment, my responsibility for the security and survival of 70 million fellow countrymen and for the reunification and prosperity of the nation.

As I was keenly aware of such responsibility, I pushed ahead with a North-South summit in July.

At this juncture when world history and the trend of the inter-Korean relations have entered a new phase, I will put in order once again our government's basic position on reunification. Over the last century, we have made continuous efforts for national independence and liberal democracy. National liberation in its true sense comes into completion when we realize a reunified country where democracy comes into bloom and prosperity overflows.

The world has already declared the victory of liberal democracy, and we are living in an era of democracy. Our people have made protracted efforts for democratization. With the launching of the civilian government, the basis of democracy has been firmly established in this land. Our liberal democracy, which we have achieved with the people overcoming many hardships, will be defended without fail at any cost. [applause]

I make it clear once again that we will never tolerate the challenge to the liberal democratic system.

Our basic philosophy in pushing ahead with reunification is also centered on freedom and democracy. Democracy cannot exist without freedom; and true freedom and peace cannot exist without democracy. Based on the firm foundation of democracy, we must overcome the Cold War and division with the independent might of the nation and achieve without fail peaceful reunification—the long-cherished desire of the nation. [applause]

In achieving reunification, focus should be placed not on how power is to be distributed, but on how our nation is to live together. The basis for reunification should be the liberal democracy centered on human beings rather than the collective or class-oriented ideology.

In pursuing reunification, priority should be given to building a national commonwealth [minjok kong-dongche] where the nation lives in harmony, rather than assembling an imaginary state system [kagongjogin kukka chejeui chorip].

Reunification should be achieved independently according to the will of our nation and by the might of our nation. Reunification should be achieved peacefully. It should not be achieved by war or subversion against the other side. Reunification should be achieved for the

nation in a democratic way ensuring freedom and the rights of all members of the nation.

The North and the South, which have built up hostility and distrust against each other under different ideals and system, cannot achieve reunification overnight. Reunification should be achieved gradually and step by step in such as way to build one national commonwealth.

The government has already put forth a three-stage reunification formula for building one national commonwealth leading to the completion of the reunified state of one nation and one state through the reconciliation and cooperation stage and the North-South alliance [nambuk yonhap] stage.

The North and South must, first of all, change relations of hostility and confrontation into those of reconciliation and cooperation.

Yemen had to suffer internal conflict even after it achieved political unification because it hastily realized only superficial unification without going through the process of reconciliation and cooperation.

The North and the South should advance toward the stage of North-South alliance [nambuk yonhap tangye] with a view to consolidating peace, proceeding from the position of coexistence and coprosperity based on reconciliation and cooperation.

In the stage of North-South alliance, the North and the South should form and develop a economic and social commonwealth. Thus, the North and the South should mature conditions for political integration [chongchijok tonghap].

The three-stage reunification method for building the Korean national commonwealth put forward by the government is to go through the midway process of reunification and to ultimately accomplish the reunification into one people and one state.

The road to reunification should be the road of democracy and prosperity. The reunified fatherland should be built on the basis of national commonwealth in which all 70 million constituents of the nation become the masters and freedom, welfare, and dignity of each individual are guaranteed.

Fellow countrymen at home and abroad: The era of the Cold War has ended on the Korean peninsula. The competition between the North and the South over the economy and a system has now ended. The history of the 21st century, in which realization of socialism and communism failed, proves this.

The entire world and mankind are traversing along the road of freedom, welfare, and opening, instead of the road of the Cold War. The Korean peninsula cannot be an exception to this trend of history.

The North Korean authorities must deservedly abandon their outdated strategy for communization of South Korea. [applause]

They should implement bold reform work to improve human rights. They should regard the issue of separated families as a basic human rights issue. Besides, they should cooperate without delay for a solution to the issue of detainees.

They should assume promotion of national welfare as the center of North-South relations by discarding hollow ideological confrontation.

It is the time for them to make practical preparations, one by one, for advancing toward peace and cooperation by acknowledging that times are changing.

A great change is currently taking place in North Korea for a succession to power will take place for the first time since the regime was formed.

We sincerely hope that North Korea will come to the road of reform and opening amid stability. The government and people of the ROK will not spare cooperation and assistance, as we are the same people.

When we attain an economic commonwealth by achieving economic prosperity through cooperation between the North and the South, we can achieve natural and desirable reunification.

The reunification should not work as a hindrance to advancing the national commonwealth into the rank of advanced countries but should help supplement and develop the nation's creative power and ability. This is precisely why we do not want reunification through absorption.

The first step for improving North-South relations should begin with trust. Trust is to be generated from sincerely putting what is mutually pledged into practice.

The North-South agreement and joint declaration for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula are the great chapter for reconciliation and cooperation which both the North and the South pledged to implement before the nation and the world.

A clue for a solution to the nuclear problem, which heightened tension on the Korean peninsula over the past year and half should be found in observing the joint declaration for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Mutual slander that spoils the atmosphere of reconciliation between the North and the South must be brought to an end. Military trust that will end the military confrontation should be built at an early date.

We always keep our door widely open any time and anywhere. North Korea should come forward to the world. We never want North Korea's isolation.

North Korea must stop its adventurous, isolation-oriented [pyesoe chihyangui] acts of assuming nuclear development as a weapon.

If North Korea ensures transparency of its nuclear activities, we are prepared to support North Korea's peaceful energy development, which includes the construction of light-water reactors, with our capital and technology.

This will be the first project of the common plans for national development to jointly design the future of our national commonwealth.

Fellow countrymen: I would like to emphasize again that we are hoping for gradual, step-by-step reunification. However, reunification may be realized at an unexpected moment. We should examine all possibilities and should prepare ourselves for them.

Reunification, no matter when or how it is realized, should start with the work of recovering and developing heterogeneous societies between the North and the South into a national commonwealth.

For this, all of our people should first foster our society into an exemplary democratic commonwealth. We should also have strength and courage to share pains and sacrifice that may result from reunification, in addition to the glory and joy for reunification.

We must always think of the difficulties that the North Korean people suffer for their livelihood.

North Korean problems are our problems. We should always seek ways for cooperation as one people and should prepare for this. We should attain reconciliation and reunification of the nation with a resolute and consistent [hangyolgatun] attitude.

Fellow countrymen at home and abroad: Recalling the past half century we have lived, we cannot but conduct self-examination shamefully, together with deep emotion. This is more true when we think of the arduous road traversed by our people in the North, the South, and overseas. We should make the 50th anniversary of national liberation, which we will commemorate next year, a year of great significance in our nation's history. To do so, we will prepare for the work to commemorate the 50th anniversary of national liberation from this moment onwards.

I propose to all fellow countrymen at home and abroad that we assume the 50th anniversary of national liberation as an occasion for opening the era of the 70 million Korean people with one intention and one heart. [applause]

Our people achieved national liberation by breaking through oppressive rule in the colonial era. Our people achieved democracy by waging a resistance struggle against dictatorship. We created miracles of the Han River by rising from the ruins of war. As an extension of all this, we should now create a new ROK—a reunified fatherland enjoying democracy and prosperity. [applause]

We should sweat for a second national liberation just as our patriotic martyrs shed their blood for liberation. [applause]

I hope that by doing so, we will be able to hand over a reunified and prosperous fatherland, to which our patriotic martyrs and ourselves have been ardently aspiring, to our next generations with pride.

I firmly believe that our people will stand uprightly without fail at the center of a new global civilization.

Let us all put our strength together for a second national liberation.

Let us all open the era of a great Korean national commonwealth. [applause]

Thank you. [applause]

Burma

Kachin Leader Dies on Return From PRC

BK1208064894 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Aug 94 p A3

[Text] Brang Seng, the leader of Burma's armed ethnic Kachins, died on Monday night during a journey from China back to his headquarters in northern Kachin State. He had suffered a haemorrhage from a second stroke last month, according to senior Kachin officers.

Brang Seng was the chairman of the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO), the latest and largest ethnic guerrilla group to strike a ceasefire deal with the Burmese junta. He suffered the second stroke on July 29 during his routine daily walking exercise.

He subsequently underwent brain surgery by Chinese doctors in a hospital in Kunming, in southern Yunnan Province.

KIO Secretary-General Zawng Hra and Brig Tu Jai, vice-president of the Kachin Independence Council, decided to take the unconscious Brang Seng back to Pajau, on the Sino-Burmese border, on Monday after the doctors gave up hope, the officers said.

Brang Seng suffered his first large stroke last October, and since then had been under intensive medical care by a Chinese medical team, until recent signs of recovery.

A KIO press release dated yesterday said Brang Seng "suffered a major stroke in October 1993 and was well on the road to recovery when a second stroke overtook him, which led to his untimely demise."

His sudden death shocked all anti-Rangoon ethnic movements, most of whom are KIO's close allies and brothers-in-arms, as he had been widely respected among both foes and friends in the four-decadeslong armed conflict in Burma.

It is still premature to gauge the repercussions of his death on his Kachin movement and on other ethnic allies, as his ailment and health condition had been kept relatively secret from general public knowledge.

Some Burma watchers believe some changes in the Kachin leadership will take place but will have "minimal effects" on the group as a whole, as it is known for its good discipline and clear line of command.

The release said Brang Seng initiated peace negotiations with successive Burmese governments in 1963, 1972 and 1980, and "finally the latest ceasefire with the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Slorc) in February 1994."

"The [Kachin Independence] Organization reiterates its commitment to the peace process, which he [Brang Seng] so dearly envisioned," said the statement.

The charismatic Kachin leader, who was born on June 16, 1931, was known for his pragmatism, outspokenness, farsightedness and mastery of bargaining in negotiations. He earned respect and love from fellow Kachin leaders and from the general Kachin public, as well as from leaders of other armed ethnic groups.

The statement said Brang Seng's remains arrived "with full military honours at the General Headquarters of the Kachin Independence Organization in Pajau, Kachinland" yesterday.

Minister, Delegation Leave for NAM Meeting

BK1208152294 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Aug 94

[Text] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Brigadier General Abel, minister of national planning and economic development, left Yangon [Rangoon] airport this afternoon to attend a meeting on national debt and development affairs of developing countries, sponsored by the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to be held in Jakarta, Republic of Indonesia, from 13 August.

The delegation was seen off at Yangon airport by Lieutenant General Mya Thinn, minister of home affairs; Brig. Gen. Win Tin, minister of finance and revenue; Mr. Mohamed Sanusi, ambassador of Indonesia; Mr. Calvin Eu Mun Hoo, ambassador of Singapore; directors general and responsible personnel from the ministry of national planning and economic development; and relatives.

Border Trade Pact Signed With China

BK1308150994 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] A visiting Chinese delegation led by Madame Li Guohua, deputy minister for foreign economic relations and trade of the People's Republic of China, visited the Shwedagon Pagoda this morning.

The minister and delegation proceeded to the Trade Ministry office on Strand Road and attended a ceremony to sign a memorandum of understanding [MoU] on border trade. Madame Li and U Aung Thaung, deputy minister of trade, signed and exchanged the MoU.

Later the PRC and Burmese delegations held detailed discussions on matters relating to bilateral trade, economic cooperation, and border trade.

Reportage on Detained Opposition Leader

Birmingham Buddhist Visits

BK1308111794 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1345 GMT 12 Aug 94

[Telephone interview with U Yewaradamma, abbot of the Birmingham Buddhist Monastery in the UK, by the BBC's U Than Lwin Tun on 12 August]

[Text] [Tun] Reverend abbot, I have heard that your reverence, while visiting Rangoon had an opportunity to meet with opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest. I would like to hear what your reverence has to say.

[Yewaradamma] Yes. I went to Rangoon recently. I met with Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt [secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council] the next day. At the meeting I told him my desire. When I said how nice it would be if I had a chance to meet with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi during my visit, Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt immediately made arrangements. When Aung San Suu Kyi heard that I had arrived, she said she wanted to offer me food and alms. So, on the 7th, that was last Sunday, I was invited to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's house and was offered food and alms, and, in accordance with Buddhist rites, I recited the scriptures and delivered a homily; a libation ceremony was also performed. They said I could stay as long as I wished, so I sat down and we talked together for about three hours.

[Tun] Reverend abbot, we have heard, dear reverend, about the news that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] government are to hold talks. Concerning this matter, did your reverence play any mediative part?

[Yewaradamma] Really, there is nothing special to talk about. Both sides respect the other. When they requested me, as an abbot, to give my view, I urged them to act quickly on this matter, because, when they start talking I believe, they will have better understanding. They, I mean the SLORC side, said they would start holding talks in the near future.

[Tun] Which other SLORC government members did your reverence meet?

[Yewaradamma] I met with Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt on that day and I also met with Senior General Than Shwe [SLORC chairman]. These two are the most important, so I met with both of them and held lengthy talks. I did not meet the rest, including Gen. Maung Aye [SLORC vice chairman], who was in Kachin State at that time.

[Tun] Reverend abbot, you mentioned having talks. Can you shed some light on this?

[Yewaradamma] Well, as to what I discussed, as an abbot I did not discuss politics, but I did advise them to act quickly on the issue of the unsettled talks between them.

[Tun] Reverend abbot, were the meetings with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SLORC government your main purpose in going to Rangoon? Were there any other programs?

[Yewaradamma] Actually, no. I am in the process of constructing a chedi in England and presently an umbrella and doors are being made for the chedi. In fact, I went there to study the process of making the doors.

However, in the course of my travels, I thought it would be good and beneficial to meet with such a person, so I went to meet her and they allowed me to meet her.

[Tun] Reverend abbot, was this your first trip to Rangoon? Have you ever been to Rangoon before and entered into prior negotiations with the SLORC government concerning this matter?

[Yewaradamma] There were no negotiations, although that was not my first trip. I have not been to Burma for more than 30 years. Because of the invitation from my relatives and benefactors, I went there on 5 May and returned on 24 May. I met with Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt during that visit too. At that meeting I did not say anything about Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. I went there to study the situation in the country and to meet my relatives. The purpose of the visit was related to the construction of a chedi here—to install an umbrella and to study the making of chedi doors.

[Tun] Reverend abbot, please tell us something of your present trip. We would like to hear about it.

[Yewaradamma] I figure they have gained some sort of mutual understanding. That is why I think my trip can be considered as a success, because if they begin talks it will greatly benefit the country.

May Talk 'in the Near Future'

OW1408134794 Tokyo KYODO in English 1316 GMT
14 Aug 94

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], Aug. 14 KYODO—Myanmar's [Burma's] ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi have agreed to sit down together to hold dialogue in the near future, official sources in Yangon confirmed Sunday [14 August].

A Myanmar Buddhist missionary monk, Rev. Revata Dhama from Birmingham, in Britain, visited Yangon from Aug. 5 to 10 and talked with SLORC Senior Chairman Gen. Than Shwe and SLORC Secretary Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt.

At his request, SLORC permitted the monk to visit Aung San Suu Kyi at her lakeside residence.

The monk visited her twice during the shuttle visits between the SLORC leaders and Aung San Suu Kyi, Nobel Peace Prize winner, who entered her sixth year of house arrest in July.

On both occasions, Aung San Suu Kyi's husband Michael Aris, of Britain, who arrived in Yangon on July 9, was present.

Revata Dhama urged both sides to agree to dialogue to settle the political stalemate.

The monk met with Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt during his visit to Yangon in May this year.

In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC), Revata Dhama reportedly said both sides are eager for national reconciliation and both sides agreed to thrash out differences in near future.

A SLORC source in Yangon confirmed the meeting between the monk and SLORC leaders and also the meeting of the monk with Aung San Suu Kyi. He also confirmed both sides agreed to meet for dialogue. About the timetable for the meeting, he simply said, "I think in the near future."

Opposition Politician Arrested With Narcotics

*BK1508061394 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Aug 94*

[Text] Acting on a tip-off, members of the Shan State police drug squad searched a Toyota Carina license plate no. 164384 driven by Sai Soom Hsaing of no. 85, Macao Ward, Tachilek at 1720 on 1 August and found and confiscated 44 60-ml bottles of phencodine, which is listed as a narcotic.

It is learned that the drug was brought from the country on the other side [Thailand] by Sai Myint U alias Sai Hsiang of no. 28, Akaung Hkan ward and was confiscated while being transported to the house of Sai Soom Hsaing.

Sai Soom Hsaing is an elected member of parliament of the National League for Democracy from Tachilek Township constituency and also a delegate to the National Convention. The People's Police Force in Tachilek is taking legal action against Sai Soom Hsaing and Sai Myint U under Articles 15, 19-A, and 20-B of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Law.

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge Warn U.S., Australia, France

BK1308154594 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Station editorial: "The People in Kampot Province Warn That the United States, Australia, and France Must Be Totally and Fully Responsible for All Consequences of Their Order for the Two-headed Government To Continue Fanning the Flames of War in Cambodia"]

[Text] The people in Kampot Province say that the war should end, but why does it continue? Because the United States, Australia, and France—the ringleaders of the unscrupulous alliance—colluded with the communist Vietnamese to ignore the implementation of the Paris accord calling for a quadripartite national reconciliation. The three villains forbade the control of the Vietnamese forces' pullout from Cambodia, but preserved the communist Vietnamese puppet regime to

further rule over the country. They have allowed countless Vietnamese to illegally enter and live in the country and to systematically plunder the Cambodian people's land, water, and fish.

Shortly after the formation of the two-headed government by the communist Vietnamese and the unscrupulous clique, they ordered the government to attack the people and resistance forces at Phnum Chhat, Stoung, and so on. Even now, the three villains are painstakingly sending armaments, ammunition, warplanes, tanks, cannons, and military advisers, experts, and spies to reinforce the two puppets in their attack against the people and Democratic Kampuchea.

The people say in the face of such a situation, the Cambodian nation and people cannot stand idly by, allowing the two-headed government and its bosses to kill the people at will. The nation and people are joining forces around the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation to carry on the popular guerrilla warfare to effectively fight off the two-headed government's invading troops.

The people warn: In the self-defense struggle against the war of liquidating the nation and people jointly waged by the communist Vietnamese, the alliance, and the two-headed government, bullets, mines, and booby traps do not distinguish those having sharp noses from those having blunt ones. As such, the United States, Australia, and France themselves must be completely and totally responsible for their role as invaders coming to kill Cambodians. The Cambodians have never committed a violation, the Cambodians have never assailed you. The Cambodians want instead to live in peace with you.

The people say the United States, France, and Australia have to ponder anew whether the continuation of war in Cambodia will benefit them. If national reconciliation in Cambodia is achieved, will it be advantageous? It is better for the United States, Australia, and France to stop intervening in Cambodian internal affairs, stop giving military aid, and stop sending military advisers, experts, and spies under any guise to Cambodia. They must completely remove them from the country and let the Cambodians solve their problems themselves.

Khmer Rouge Hostages Reportedly Still Alive

*LD1208172394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
1700 GMT 12 Aug 94*

[Text] New military intelligence reports from southern Cambodia say an Australian and two other westerners held hostage by the Khmer Rouge are still alive. The information has come from a special military team, as Evan Williams reports from Phnom Penh:

[Williams] Government generals confirmed the three are still alive and say the Khmer Rouge does not want to kill them. The military set up a special team to sift the growing number of rumors from fact before trying to open talks, probably through intermediaries. There's one

unconfirmed report the guerrillas now want 250,000 dollars [as heard] for each hostage by way of payment for damage inflicted by government attacks, but army commanders say they still haven't received a direct ransom demand from the Khmer Rouge commander. A troop build-up to keep the Khmer Rouge from further attacks and raids has been frozen after it sparked fears the army was about to overrun the camp.

Evan Williams, Phnom Penh.

Kampot People on Hostage Drama, Military Aid

BK1508073294 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 94

["Open letter" of the people of Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, dated 11 August]

[Text] I. Recent incidents surrounding the arrest of Westerners have directly resulted from the widespread insecurity in Cambodia as the war in this country continues to smolder. This is because the Australian Government and other countries in the Western alliance have stopped giving any consideration to the peace problem here and have instead colluded with communist Vietnam and the two-headed government to carry on the war.

II. The Cambodian people would like to make the following appeal to the Australian people:

Australians wish to coexistence peacefully and contact other countries, But the Australian Government, and especially Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, is a warmonger. This man has made a lot of noise and been very busy convincing and pressuring others into mustering and sending military aid to the two-headed government to continue igniting the war and murdering the Cambodian nation and people. These actions by Gareth Evans seriously antagonize the Cambodian nation and people. They constitute a gross interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and runs counter to the UN Charter and international law and practice.

Students, intellectuals, masses of people, and peasants throughout the country are adamantly opposed to Gareth Evans. They will absolutely not permit this man to murder the Cambodian nation and people with impunity. For this reason, we would like to appeal to the Australian people to do their best to prevent the Australian Government from providing the two-headed government with military aid. If the two-headed government does not obtain this aid, the war in Cambodia will end, and the problems that have befallen certain Australians over the past few days will also end.

For all untoward consequences stemming from the military aid to the two-headed government to continue igniting the aggressive war of communist Vietnam, the aid donor must bear full and entire responsibility.

11 August 1994

[Signed] The people of Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province

Khmer Rouge Link Hostages, Australian Support

LD1508092994 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] Cambodia's Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction has made a veiled warning that it may link the fate of the Australian hostage David Wilson to possible Australian military support for the Cambodian Government. Mr. Wilson is one of three foreigners being held hostage by the faction in southern Cambodia.

Evan Williams reports from Pnom Penh that it's the first time any reference has been made to military aid in negotiations for the release of foreign hostages.

[Williams] In an open letter from the people of Kampot, broadcast on Khmer Rouge radio, the faction highlights the arrest of certain foreigners at the same time as blaming the Australian Government and other Western nations for Cambodia's insecurity. It describes Foreign Minister Gareth Evans as a fascist who supplied arms and ammunition to the Cambodian Government in Pnom Penh. There is no explicit demand for the suspension of any military support as a condition for their release, but it's the first time the hostages have been mentioned with any reference to the military support being considered by several nations, including Australia.

Evan Williams, Phnom Penh.

Khmer Rouge Issue Statement on Immigration

BK1408122394 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Aug 94

["Statement on the Influx of Vietnamese Nationals into Cambodia and the Danger of 4 million Vietnamese Annexing Cambodia and the Solution to the Issue, by the Ministry of Immigration of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation;" dated 13 August—read by announcer]

[Text] I. The issue of Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia is one of communist Vietnam annexing Cambodia, like Annam annexing Champa [land of the Cham people in central Vietnam] and Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam].

The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] was established on 3 February 1930. This party immediately drew up a strategy in its Constitution to annex Cambodia. It has continued its attempts to implement this strategy in accordance with the evolution of international and regional situations.

At the end of 1978, Vietnam invaded Cambodia with hundreds of thousands of troops intent on devouring this country in one swallow. When it was strategically

defeated in the war and compelled to sign the Paris agreement on the Cambodian problem, it still refuses to spit Cambodia out. It has waged demographic war by sending large numbers of Vietnamese into Cambodia. In the full-scale war of the communist Vietnamese aggressors, particularly between 1978 and 1991, which preceded the Paris agreement, communist Vietnam brought 1.5 million Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia. These people are the force for waging a war of aggression and occupation against Cambodia. They are also a demographic force aimed at annexing Cambodian territory. This was an insolent violation of international law, the UN Charter, and the 12 August 1949 Geneva Treaty prohibiting an aggressor country from sending its nationals to settle in a victim of its aggression.

In 1991-1993 UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the alliance of villains did not implement the Paris agreement in accordance with the agreement's essence and spirit. UNTAC did not control the Vietnamese forces—the peace agreement says that these forces should be withdrawn from Cambodia—but drafted laws to defend the Vietnamese instead. At that time, communist Vietnam rushed more Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia, bringing the total to over 3 million. The figure doubled in less than two years.

After the UNTAC election in May 1993, communist Vietnam and the alliance of villains put their puppets together and set up the current two-headed government. The number of Vietnamese keeps rising. There are 4 million Vietnamese at present.

Communist Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia is still fresh. The alliance of villains has come to collaborate with communist Vietnam and the two-headed government to continue fueling the war in Cambodia. This is the luck of communist Vietnam! With one hand, communist Vietnam strives to push the alliance and the two-headed government to shout about fighting the Khmer Rouge and to continue the war, while with the other it has rushed more Vietnamese nationals in by land, water, and sea. In just about a year since the two-headed government was born, the number of Vietnamese nationals has suddenly increased to 4 million.

II. Four million Vietnamese threaten the survival of the Cambodian nation and race. They seriously affect the daily lives of all Cambodian people.

The Immigration Ministry of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation [PGNUNS] would like to present to our nation and people the following evidence, six concrete cases, of efforts by the CPV and 4 million Vietnamese to annex Cambodia.

1. The state authority in Cambodia is 99 percent the communist Vietnamese and 100 percent in the provinces. The legislative and executive branches of the administration are 100 percent controlled by communist

Vietnam. The Army, police, and all levels of state authority are 99 percent in the grasp of communist Vietnam.

At party levels, it is the CPV committee in Phnom Penh and its organizations at all levels—which are the regional, provincial, district, and municipal representatives—that are in charge of administering local and foreign affairs in Cambodia. The Vietnamese are in control, directly and indirectly. The CPV committee directs the Cambodian People's Party, its puppet, from top to bottom. It monopolizes and is directly in charge of military, security, administrative, and foreign affairs, and everything else. It has armed forces in the form of Vietnamese soldiers and police. These are its permanent force and its muscle to intervene, repress, threaten, and destroy various opposing forces.

This is all to protect the puppet regime, which is its tool and smokescreen, and through this, to protect the communist Vietnamese and 4 million Vietnamese nationals who are in control of and who are annexing Cambodia.

Recently they staged a coup to discard King Norodom Sihanouk. They are openly practicing dictatorship, monopolization, and fascism. They are implementing laws made by the communist Vietnamese and do not care about the Constitution or any international law. The 4 million Vietnamese are organized and are everywhere. They are under the direct administration of the CPV branches.

How badly have we Cambodians, the masters of the country, suffered? Our people have not forgotten the tea pot incident [apocryphal story when Cambodians were buried up to their necks and their heads used as hearth stones on which Vietnamese boiled their tea].

2. The 4 million Vietnamese constitute half of the Cambodian population. This number sends a shiver down people's spines. This question has been asked: In four or five years, how will the social composition and population in our country change? By how many factors will the Vietnamese in Cambodia increase? How many more Vietnamese will be sent to Cambodia and how will they increase? These Vietnamese are actually taking over rich areas: the Tonle Sap, the Mekong and Basak Rivers, the Tonle Toch River, and surrounding areas. The Vietnamese are everywhere in Cambodia, on land, water, in the rivers, in ricefields, and even on the rooftops. As the people say, the Vietnamese stick to your eyes. Everywhere you turn, you see mushrooming Vietnamese settlements. The Vietnamese nationals are organized as Vietnamese associations. In some provinces, the Vietnamese are the majority. Neak Luong [in Prey Veng Province] has become New Saigon, and so on.

If this process is allowed to continue at this pace, Cambodia will become the second Kampuchea Kraom during our generation.

3. Communist Vietnam has drafted agreements or treaties and had them signed by Hun Sen or Heng Samrin on

behalf of a state belonging to communist Vietnam. Through these agreements or treaties, communist Vietnam has illegally annexed Cambodian territory, dozens of kilometers deep, from the Dragon Tail in Ratanakiri Province to the sea in Kampot Province. Vietnamese nationals have been brought in to settle there and make the area Vietnamese.

4. Cambodians are poverty-stricken and dying of hunger because of 4 million Vietnamese. In rural areas, the Vietnamese state authority and nationals take over land, rice fields, and water systems, which are the lifelines of our peasants. The Vietnamese steal and destroy draft animals, plows, rakes, and other tools. They take all agricultural products, from paddy, rice, fish, and timber, to resin, vines, and hides of wild animals. In Phnom Penh and the towns, the Vietnamese monopolize all jobs, from ministers to peddlers. They ban laws protecting the jobs and security of the Cambodians, who are the masters of the country. Hundreds of thousands, even millions of Cambodians are out of work, including peasants whose land and cattle have been stolen or destroyed.

All over the country the Vietnamese are plundering national and natural resources and the economy and taking them to Vietnam. Four million Vietnamese have caused famine. People are begging and starving to death. This is widespread and unprecedented in our history.

5. Four million Vietnamese have put society on a downhill course that cannot be corrected. They are the cause of corruption, indecency, and all kinds of gambling. There are thieves, robbers, and terrorists; insecurity reigns. Anarchy, prostitution, AIDS, and other social ills abound.

6. Four million Vietnamese are demolishing the Cambodian nation's culture, civilization, and traditions. On the one hand, the Vietnamese are committing aggression against Cambodia's culture, civilization, and traditions by replacing the latter with Vietnam's, such as forcing people to learn to read Vietnamese, and to learn Vietnam's customs and traditions, tricks, cruelty, and great deception. For example, they have forced people to respect the late Ho Chi Minh and the CPV.

Furthermore, Vietnamese brothels and prostitutes are spreading everywhere, trampling Cambodia's traditions of modesty and cleanliness. In Phnom Penh, culture, art, clothing, entertainment, and even Cambodian literature, have to a large extent become hybrid and resemble Vietnam's.

In sum, the CPV and 4 million Vietnamese are already halfway through annexing Cambodia.

III. How should the issue of Vietnamese nationals annexing Cambodia be resolved?

Communist Vietnam wants the war, begun at the end of 1978, to continue raging so that Vietnam has a good opportunity to bring more Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia at will. As for the alliance of villains with the

United States, France, and Australia as ringleaders, they have taken the opportunity to come to Cambodia through the war of communist Vietnam and the two-headed government, in order to take advantage of our people.

Therefore, our entire nation and each of us should be the master of our nation's destiny and pool our forces to end this war and quickly achieve national reconciliation and peace. Furthermore, we should pool our forces to fight so that our Cambodia has a genuine national government with national forces of all political tendencies taking part in it to solve big and small national and social problems, including the issue of 4 Vietnamese nationals.

In the current situation in which communist Vietnam, the alliance of villains, and the two-headed government continue to fuel the war, the PGNUNS is resolved to continue the national liberation struggle and unite with our nation and people until it achieves these goals. The PGNUNS has vast liberated zones, semi-liberated zones, and guerrilla zones to rely on. It has troops and the people's force. It has forces and policies to struggle for our nation and people in rural areas, cities, in and outside the country. These forces of the nation and the people unite to struggle against the military and demographic war of the communist Vietnamese aggressors and territorial expansionists. They will strive to fight against all consequences resulting from the presence of 4 million Vietnamese.

Our 7 million peasants in particular are struggling to defend their own lives and those of their families and relatives. They are fighting to absolutely prevent the two-headed government from conscripting them as soldiers or militiamen or from rounding them up for a second or third K-5 plan (forced labor plan implemented before the Paris agreement). Our compatriots will fight and struggle against 4 million Vietnamese who have come to take over districts and villages. They cooperate with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to dismantle the state authority of communist Vietnam's puppets. They have made the most important contribution to safeguarding our country and nation from extinction over the past 15 years. They have worked to consolidate the forces to put pressure on the two-headed government to shorten the communist Vietnamese aggressors' war. They have also contributed to gradually solving the Vietnamese nationals issue through the conditions in their respective areas.

People in Phnom Penh and various towns have valiantly and bravely fought on every front, even confronting the tanks and bayonets of Vietnam's sappers and the soldiers and police of the two-headed government. Our compatriots are struggling over national issues and opposing the war of the communist Vietnamese, the alliance of villains, and the two-headed government; They have demanded national reconciliation and peace. They oppose conscription by the two-headed government. They oppose the throng of Vietnamese nationals in

Phnom Penh and call for their expulsion from Cambodia, or for these Vietnamese to be put in camps. They have called for immigration law to oppose the Vietnamese danger and solve the issue of Vietnamese nationals. They are fighting to reject various agreements through which communist Vietnam annexes Cambodian territory in the east. They struggle over social issues and oppose treason, corruption, and fascism of the two-headed government. They demand the right to live freely and have secure employment, and oppose the terrorist atmosphere created by the fascist regime of communist Vietnam, the 4 million Vietnamese nationals, and the two-headed government. Our compatriots fight to preserve the nation's culture, civilization, and traditions, and so on.

Cambodian compatriots abroad also fight actively and vigorously on behalf of the national and social issues and closely cooperate with our compatriots inside the country. All this is the struggle aimed at ending the war with communist Vietnam war and at solving the issue of 4 million Vietnamese. It is a struggle to achieve national reconciliation and peace.

The Cambodian nation and people and the PGNUNS are further impeding communist Vietnam, the two-headed government, and the alliance. Our nation, people, and the PGNUNS have ample experience to continue the struggle until achieving the goal to save the nation. The Cambodian nation, people, and PGNUNS continue to pool their forces to struggle and end the war with communist Vietnam, and to quickly achieve national reconciliation and peace. We will absolutely not let communist Vietnam, the alliance of villains, and the two-headed government prolong their war so that Vietnamese can come and annex Cambodia. Our struggle will certainly be victorious. The Cambodian nation and race will certainly be safeguarded forever. Down with nasty communist Vietnam! Down with the nasty 4 million Vietnamese!

[Dated] 13 August 1994

[Signed] PGNUNS Minister of Immigration Dealing with the Influx of Vietnamese into Cambodia In Sopheap

Li Peng Letter Denies PRC Aid to Khmer Rouge

*BK1308133194 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Recently Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen, respectively first and second prime ministers of the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC], received a letter from His Excellency Li Peng, prime minister of the PRC. The letter reads:

I have received the letter dated 12 July from both of you, the prime ministers. I would like to thank you for the sketch of the latest development in Cambodia.

The general elections and the formation of the RGC last year are evidence of an end to a transition in Cambodia in keeping with the conditions specified in the Paris accord and have opened up a new era for the reconstruction of the country after 20 years of war.

During the visit by the two prime ministers to the PRC in July this year, both of you told us that the RGC would always remain loyal to and be ready to sacrifice yourselves to the achievement of national reconciliation, thereby promoting peace and stabilizing the economic situation so as to restore and rebuild the motherland. We are extremely delighted to see Cambodia thrive positively and remarkably.

The Chinese Government believes that the outstanding problems will be solved by the Cambodian people themselves without any outside interference.

We would like to welcome His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk's (?position) and initiative to settle internal affairs through peaceful means with a view to restoring national reconciliation. We sincerely hope that, under King Norodom Sihanouk's leadership, Cambodia's internal affairs will be resolved correctly, thus facilitating the reconstruction of an independent, peaceful, united, and glorious Cambodia.

Concerning the Khmer Rouge problem, which is an internal issue for Cambodia, the Chinese Government will not interfere. Regarding the two prime ministers' proposal calling on the Chinese side to stop providing benefits to the Khmer Rouge, I would like to inform you that according to our inquiry, the Khmer Rouge has not received any benefit from the Chinese side at all. China and Cambodia will remain time-honored friends forever.

The Chinese Government is prepared to expand the relations of friendship and cooperation with the RGC based on the five elements of peaceful coexistence. China will continue to render support and assistance to Cambodia's national reconciliation and reconstruction. It will also promote economic and trade cooperation and exchange and other areas with Cambodia on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

I firmly hope and believe that the RGC and the Cambodian people will be able to overcome all obstacles and difficulties to step forward on the path of prosperity and to achieve fine results for the cause of peace and national reconstruction.

China To Supply Cloth for RGC Uniforms

*BK1308092594 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0500 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] The Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC] represented by Prince Kromkhun Norodom Sirivut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and the Chinese government represented by Mrs. (Shu Wue), ambassador of the

PRC to the Kingdom of Cambodia, signed a diplomatic note at the Foreign Ministry on the afternoon of 12 August. According to the note, the Chinese Government will supply 700,000 meters of cloth for the RGC's police uniforms. This was done within the framework of aid from the PRC Government worth \$10 million which was stipulated in the 29 September 1992 agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

Madam (Shu Wue) said the cloth represents the Chinese Government's second batch of aid; the first one consisted of 786,000 meters of fabric for the Khmer Royal Armed Forces' uniforms. She added that China and Cambodia enjoy fine cooperative ties as well as time-honored traditional relations. She further said that, according to its ability, China intends to provide constant assistance to Cambodia to allow the latter to stay solidly stable and secure.

For his part, Prince Kromkhun Norodom Sirivut profoundly thanked the PRC Government as well as the Chinese people for their continual cooperation with and unconditional assistance to Cambodia. China and Cambodia, the prince stressed, will maintain their time-honored, inseparable relations of friendship for ever.

King Urges Cancellation of Demonstrations

BK1408123994 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 14 Aug 94

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug 14 (AFP)—King Norodom Sihanouk has called for the cancellation of a proposed demonstration to support granting him full state powers saying it risked further undermining Cambodia's fragile political stability.

"I take it upon myself to insist most strongly that such a demonstration, even if very peaceful, never take place," King Sihanouk said in a statement released by the Royal Palace here Sunday.

King Sihanouk, who is currently undergoing treatment for cancer in Beijing, said he had heard from "a government source" that "certain compatriots" were planning to stage a popular demonstration in the near future to demand that the constitutional monarch be granted full government power.

"I beg (those) compatriots to totally renounce their plan," the king said.

Such a demonstration would only serve to increase the difficulties faced by the Cambodian people and nation, he said.

There was also a risk that serious accidents could happen to participants, "further dividing our unfortunate nation," the king said.

Cambodia was "unwell" but things had not deteriorated to the point where the legal, constitutional and democratically elected government should be deprived of its powers, he said.

"In addition, my advanced years, my serious illness and above all my absolute and irreversible respect for our constitution, totally prohibits me from accepting to leave my role as constitutional monarch.

More on Demonstrations

BK1508062394 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0406 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] Phnom Penh 15 Aug (AKP)—The following is a declaration made in Beijing on 13 August by His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, king of Cambodia:

"According to a (Phnom Penh) government source, certain compatriots intend to organize in the near future a 'popular demonstration' to demand that the powers of the current Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) be transferred to King Norodom Sihanouk.

"I take the liberty of insisting very vigorously that such a demonstration, even a peaceful one, should never take place.

"I beg the above mentioned compatriots to completely give up their plan.

"A demonstration of this type can only increase the difficulties of all kinds that our nation and people know well. It might cause serious accidents to some participants and further divide our unfortunate nation.

"Our Cambodia is in a bad shape, but not to the point of depriving our democratically elected, legal, and constitutional RGC of its powers and responsibilities.

"Moreover, my advanced age, my serious illness, and above all my resolute and irreversible respect for our Constitution absolutely forbid me to stray from my role of constitutional king."

Sihanouk Asks Foreign Tourists To Stay Away

OW1308122394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] Phnom Penh, Aug. 13 KYODO—Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk on Saturday [13 August] urged foreign tourists to stay away from his country.

King Sihanouk made the appeal in a message from his sickbed in Beijing after his recent request for the release of three foreign tourists held captive in the southern province of Kampot by Khmer Rouge guerrilla kidnappers fell on deaf ears.

The king said Cambodia is still in a state of civil war and urged foreigners to avoid pleasure trips in the war-torn country.

The appeal is likely to deal a blow to the Cambodian Government which is seeking to promote tourism as a major revenue source, especially of hard currency.

First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh, the king's son, earlier accused foreign media of dampening tourist

and investor enthusiasm by exaggerated reporting on Cambodia's security situation.

Hun Sen Chairs Cabinet Meeting 10 Aug

BK1308093094 Phnom Penh AKP in French 0352 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] Phnom Penh 13 Aug (AKP)—Second Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Cambodia on 10 August, said a government spokesman in a communique.

The meeting listened to a report on the situation concerning certain flood-affected provinces and adopted necessary measures to protect Phnom Penh City against eventual natural catastrophes.

The floods caused by torrential rains have seriously threatened the people in Kompong Speu, Kandal, and Battambang Provinces. At least 40,000 villagers have become homeless, according to a report made public by the Information Ministry.

The Council of Ministers also listened to a report recounting the economic situation in the country during the first six months and the objectives to be achieved within the year. In particular, the meeting approved measures aimed at encouraging the exploitation of the local industrial and handicraft products.

Laos

PRC Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives

BK1208090694 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Aug 94

[Text] Talks between Lao and Chinese Foreign Affairs Ministry delegations were held at the Vang Sadet guest house in Vientiane yesterday afternoon. Our Lao delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Thongsavat Bouppha while the Chinese side was headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Tang Jiaxuan. The talks were attended by cadres from both sides.

The two sides informed each other of their respective foreign affairs activities. They discussed the exchange of letters of ratification for the Treaty on Border Regulations. They also exchanged views on other international issues of common interest. The delegations of the two countries assessed that the visit and the joint consultations of work on this occasion have contributed to further strengthening and fruitfully promoting the long-standing, traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Laos and China.

The PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Vice Minister Tang Jiaxuan arrived in Vientiane at noon yesterday for a four-day friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. During the visit, the Chinese delegation is scheduled to pay courtesy calls on a number of our high-ranking Lao leaders and exchange with our Lao side letters of ratification of the Treaty on

Border Regulations. It will also visit some economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane Municipality and Luang Prabang Province.

Meets Vice Premier, Foreign Minister

BK1308101694 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Aug 94

[Text] On the morning of 12 August in Vientiane, Tang Jiaxuan, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, and his delegation called on Khamphoui Keoboulapha, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Planning and Cooperation Committee. On this occasion, Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboulapha welcomed the visit to Laos by the Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs and his delegation. The visit, he said, would significantly contribute to the further enhancement and strengthening of the long-standing, traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The deputy prime minister also wished Tang Jiaxuan and his delegation a successful visit.

PRC Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Tang Jiaxuan informed the deputy prime minister of some successful results arising from his delegation's visit to Laos. He particularly noted the outcome of his meeting with the Lao deputy minister of foreign affairs. Tang Jiaxuan also thanked Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboulapha for the warm welcome accorded him and his delegation.

Earlier on the same day, Tang Jiaxuan and the delegation also paid a courtesy call on Foreign Affairs Minister Somsavat Lengsavat at Government Guest House No. 1 in Vientiane.

The meetings and talks between the guests and the hosts proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Both sides expressed satisfaction over the increasing improvement, promotion, and expansion of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation of the PRC Foreign Affairs Ministry led by Vice Minister Tang Jiaxuan left for a visit to Luang Prabang Province at noon on 12 August. It will proceed to the SRV for a friendship visit to that country on the afternoon of 14 August.

Thailand

Thais Involved in Cambodian Coup To Be Charged

BK1508060994 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Aug 94 p A4

[Text] Eight of 14 Thais detained in Cambodia are expected to be charged with involvement in last month's failed coup attempt; the other six should be released in the middle of the week, according to a high-ranking Cambodian source.

Charges would be laid against the eight detainees two days after the six are released, he said.

Those to be released did not include Narongchai Tantawanit, a close aide to Pol Lt Col [Police Lieutenant Colonel] Adun Bunset, a former Phichit MP for the New Aspiration Party, according to the source.

Adun, who made his way back to Thailand from Phnom Penh after the failed putsch, is wanted by the Cambodian government for questioning about his alleged involvement. He has said he will not to return to Cambodia.

The source declined to reveal the names of the Thais to be released, saying that the Chuan government had already been informed.

The source said the 14 detainees were rounded up at Pochentong Airport on July 3, the day after the takeover attempt. They had been split into two groups, one of eight people and the other of six, which were being held in separate hotels in Phnom Penh.

"The eight Thais are expected to be charged with involvement in the coup attempt, not with conspiracy," he said.

Magsaysay-winning lawyer Thongbai Thongpao said yesterday he was willing to act as a legal adviser for the Thai suspects in a Cambodian court.

"If asked I am willing to go to Phnom Penh to see what I can do to help them. Khun Thanongsak (Surattananun) has telephoned me several times, but I was not in the office," he told THE NATION.

Thanongsak is executive director of Hightech Antenna. He has said previously that 13 of the 14 detainees were employed by his company on a legitimate communications contract in Cambodia. His brother Somsak, is one of those being held in Phnom Penh.

Thanongsak went to Phnom Penh with Somsak on June 30, purportedly on a survey mission, but subsequently left the city by car for unclear reasons and entered Thailand via the border province of Battambang.

Thanongsak is also wanted by Cambodian authorities for questioning. He has said he will cooperate on condition that the interrogation is conducted in Thailand.

Thongbai said Thai lawyers could not represent a plaintiff or a defendant in foreign courts, but in many countries were allowed to act as legal advisers for Thais standing trial.

"I am not sure whether this would be allowed in Cambodia," he said.

Army Chief Does Not Want Australian Rifles

BK1508101394 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Aug 94 p 3

[Text] Army Commander in Chief General Wimon Wongwanit said Thailand is not going to buy weapons

from Australia if the country does not stop making insulting remarks against Thailand and the Thai Army. He said there are other sources from which Thailand can buy weapons and they are friendly countries. He noted that the market is now under the control of buyers not manufacturers. "If they do not want to sell us the weapons, we won't beg them because there are other countries which are friendly and willing to sell us theirs. It's not only Australia where we can find rifles. A nation's honor is more important," Gen. Wimon said on 14 August. However, he said he had no power to rule on the arms acquisition; the Army Commission makes the decision.

Australia is contesting with several other countries in bidding for a deal with the Thai armed forces' for rifles. However, there was a report that Gen. Wimon had ordered that the weapons should not be purchased from Australia because of accusations about Thailand supporting the Khmer Rouge and the concern expressed that the weapons would fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

The army commander in chief also denied a report which originated from the Cambodian Government about Thailand lobbying against foreign supplies of weapons to the Cambodian Government. He said the report was inaccurate. He warned that such a misleading report by foreign news agencies could cause a conflict between the Thai and Cambodian governments.

"I have never lobbied against anybody selling weapons to the Cambodian Government. However, I believe that arms or military assistance will not contribute to peace. It would make the fighting in Cambodia an endless affair," Wimon said. He disapproved of big powers accusing him of supporting this or that particular group in Cambodia. He said it was an insult.

Asked whether he was seeking to clarify the matter with the Cambodian Government, Gen. Wimon said he was only a military leader, and not qualified for talks with the Cambodian prime ministers. The matter would be handled by the Foreign Ministry or the Government.

Al-Arqam Clears Security Checks but To Be Watched

BK1508060794 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Aug 94 p A5

[Text] The National Security Council (NSC) has carried out an investigation into al-Arqam, an Islamic sect banned in Malaysia, and found the group is not engaged in any dubious activities in Thailand, a source said.

However, the NSC will continue to keep the group under close surveillance for fear that in the future it might become engaged in activities that could threaten economic cooperation between Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia in the southern economic triangle programme.

The source said the NSC reported its findings to a recent meeting of senior officials of the southern Army, the Administration Centre of Southern Border Provinces and Muslim spiritual leaders from five southern border provinces.

He said the NSC found that al-Arqam branches in Thailand had not carried out any illegal activities.

"They have only business interests in some northern and southern provinces," the source said.

He said the NSC found that the group has interests in Satun, Songkhla, Phuket, Narathiwat, Yala, Phrae, Chiang Mai and Bangkok.

The NSC is concerned that if the group is not kept under close watch, in the future it could become involved in activities that could harm Thailand's reputation or even receive support from international terrorists. The NSC also fears the group could pose political, social and economic problems to Thailand if not closely watched.

The Malaysian government has accused the group of luring young Muslim men to communes in Thailand, Uzbekistan and the Philippines. Al-Arqam has denied the accusations, saying they are "without proof".

Democrat Party MP Thanin Chaisamut yesterday said he did not agree with the group setting up an official office in Satun, the province he represents.

Thanin said he feared that if the group sets up an office in the southern province, it could affect relations between Thailand and Malaysia at the local level.

Mon 'Illegal Immigrants' Urged To Return Home

*BK1308114094 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
13 Aug 94 p 7*

[Text] National Security Council deputy chief Khachatphai Burutphat yesterday reaffirmed that the Mon people who fled across the border into Kanchanaburi's Sangkhla Buri District must return to Burma when the situation returns to normal.

About 6,000 Mon people fled into Thailand on July 21, following the Burmese army attack on their settlement at Halockhani camp.

Mr Khachatphai said the Mon people are allowed to take refuge in Thailand and have been under the care of the Border Patrol Police and the 9th Infantry Division.

"Now that the situation has returned to normal, they must go back to where they came from," he said.

The NSC deputy chief said it is not right for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) or anyone else to say that the Mon people are refugees.

"We regard them only as illegal immigrants. It is well known that this is Thailand's policy.

"Whenever there is fighting in Burma, there are always refugees fleeing across the border into Thailand at Mae Hong Son, Tak and Kanchanaburi.

"When this happens, our officials responsible for border security provide them with food and medicine as necessary. Those who come with weapons are disarmed.

"When the situation returns to normal, we send them back to a safe area. We have done it this way without problems.

"The Mon are no exception. We cannot accept them as refugees," Mr Khachatphai said.

The NSC deputy chief said military authorities in Sangkhla Buri reported that the situation inside Burma opposite Kanchanaburi had returned to normal and the Burmese soldiers had withdrawn from the vicinity of Halockhani camp.

He reiterated that the military and police authorities concerned are confident that the Mon will be safe when they return to Burma, otherwise they would not be sent back.

"Thailand is not in a position to accept any refugees. What we have been doing is sending them home. We have done this with Lao and Cambodian refugees without any problem," Mr Khachatphai said.

Concerning the ethnic minority groups in Burma Thailand has helped them when in danger. They come and go according to the situation and Thailand has never used force to push them out of the country, he said.

"Thailand adheres strongly to the humanitarian principle. Isn't it because of this principle that there are now a large number of illegal immigrants causing problems in our country?" the NSC deputy chief asked.

Mr Khachatphai said Thailand has informed the UNHCR of this policy.

"How can we allow them (the Mon) to stay in that part of the country which is still rich with forests because they may soon cut down all the trees?

"We also have to protect our natural resources and other countries or organisations should have sympathy for Thailand concerning this matter," he added.

Vietnam

Ministry on U.S. Cuba Blockade

*BK1308145994 Hanoi VNA in English 1410 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13—"Vietnam strongly protests against all blockades against Cuba as well as all other acts by reactionary forces aimed at causing instability in that country and the Caribbean region as a

whole', said a spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry in an interview today with Vietnam News Agency on the Cuban situation.

The spokesperson noted that :

'News from Cuba in recent days said that together with its stronger economic embargo against Cuba, the United States is carrying out measures to provoke violation and encourage Cubans to illegally leave their country and, at the same time, deployed its military forces around Cuba through the pretext of UN Security Council's resolution on Haiti.

'By our own experience, the Vietnamese Government and people understand and share the Cuban Government's and people's concerns about the current happenings in Cuba and are confident that the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and with supports from Latin American countries and other countries in the world will overcome all difficulties and trials so as to continue building Cuba into a prosperous and happy country', the spokesperson concluded.

Lao President, Wife Visit Vietnam

Commentary Previews Visit

*BK1208092594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 11 Aug 94*

[Station commentary]

[Text] President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Nhouhak Phoumsavan and his wife will visit Vietnam soon. Marking this occasion, here is our review of Vietnam-Laos relations:

Vietnam and Laos have a special friendship and solidarity. They are traditional friends and have shared weal and woe during the process of historic development of each nation. In recent years, this relation has been raised to a higher level with more effectiveness in service of the renovation process of each country. Over the past two years, high level officials of the parties, states, national assemblies, and governments have exchanged visits to further promote bilateral cooperation. Worthy of note were the visit to Vietnam last April by Mr. Khamtai Siphandon, chairman of the Lao People's Revolution Party and Lao prime minister, and the visit to Laos by Vietnamese President Le Duc Anh in November 1993.

The coming visit to Vietnam by the Lao president will mark a new step in the special friendship, solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. During earlier visits, many agreements have been reached on bilateral cooperation in different fields. In economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation, the two countries have signed many agreements in different forms, nonrefundable aid or long-term soft loans. Vietnam has helped Laos in planning and

constructing hundreds of industrial and hydropower projects, hospital, roads, and agro-forestry projects.

In recent years, Vietnam has also helped Laos in personnel training, and in material and equipment supplies. On 18 June 1994, the Vietnamese Government granted 2.5 billion dong of emergency aid to Laos to buy food for natural calamity victims in four Lao provinces.

The coming visit to Vietnam by Lao President Nhouhak Phoumsavan will contribute to strengthening the special friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Talks With Le Duc Anh

*BK1508090194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Aug 94*

[Text] At the Presidential Palace in Hanoi this morning, 15 August, a ceremony was held to welcome Lao President Nhouhak Phoumsavan and his wife, who are currently on an official visit to Vietnam.

On hand to welcome the Lao President on the Vietnamese side were SRV President Le Duc Anh and his wife, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association Chairman Nguyen Quang Hoa, and many other comrade leaders. A large number of foreign ambassadors and representatives of international organizations in Vietnam were also present.

The solemn welcoming ceremony at the chief-of-state level began at 0830 local time. After the ceremony, the Lao delegation led by President Nhouhak Phoumsavan held talks with the Vietnamese delegation led by President Le Duc Anh.

Dailies Hail Visit

*BK1508073394 Hanoi VNA in English 0655 GMT
15 Aug 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 15—'The official friendship visit to Vietnam by the President of the Lao Democratic People's Republic, Mr. Nhouhak Phoumsavan expected here this afternoon is an important event in the special friendship and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Laos', says the national daily NHAN DAN in an editorial today.

The editorial notes: 'This is the first visit abroad by Mr. Phoumsavan since his election as president of Laos. In the current complicated situation in the world and the region, the visit reaffirms the two parties and peoples' determination to constantly foster the Vietnam-Laos special relationship.

'As close fraternal neighbours with time-honoured solidarity and tradition, Vietnam and Laos have always extended support and assistance to each other in their struggle against common enemies for independence, and freedom of each country'.

'In the present period', the editorial continues, 'the two sides reaffirm their determination to strengthen their

special friendship and comprehensive cooperation, and at the same time to renew the cooperation mode aimed at raising the quality and effectiveness of their cooperation in conformity with each country's capacity on the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefits. The two sides always lay stress on the great significance of the Vietnam-Laos ties and pay special attention to educating the two peoples to further consolidate and develop this relationship'.

Also on this occasion the army daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN runs an editorial which notes that the traditional Vietnam-Laos friendship and solidarity now have more favourable conditions for further development. 'The Vietnamese army and people will do all they can to make the two countries' special relationship pure and steady forever,' the paper stresses.

Namelist Issued

BK1508105494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Aug 94

[Text] At the invitation of SRV President Le Duc Anh, Comrade Nouthak Phoumsavan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, pays an official friendly visit to Vietnam today, 15 August.

Accompanying President Nouthak Phoumsavan to Vietnam are Mrs. Bounma Phoumsavan, wife of the Lao president; Comrade Soulivong Daravong, minister of Industry and handicrafts; Comrade Sompadit Volasan, minister of trade; Comrade Thongdam Chanthaphon, minister and head of the Presidential Office; Comrade Phongsavat Bouphe, deputy foreign minister; Comrade (Chansom Bounkham), deputy chief of the party Central Committee Office; and Comrade Khamphet Phengmeuang, ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary of Laos to Vietnam.

Lao Ambassador Discusses Visit

BK1508100594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 12 Aug 94

[Text] The president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], Mr. Nouthak Phoumsavan, is to visit Vietnam. The following are excerpts from an interview granted to our radio by the Lao ambassador to Vietnam, Mr. Khamphet Phengmeuang.

Asked about the significance of the visit to Vietnam by the Lao president, Mr. Khamphet Phengmeuang said:

[Begin recording in Lao and fading into English translation] The official friendship visit to Vietnam by President Nouthak Phoumsavan is made at the invitation of President Le Duc Anh. This is the first official friendship visit of the president since he was elected president of the LPDR in late 1992. The visit is to strengthen the friendly

relationship, the special solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam for long-term interest of the two nations and for peace, stability, cooperation, and development in Southeast Asia. The two sides will discuss measures to further consolidate the special comprehensive relations and exchange views on international and regional questions of common concern. [end recording]

Asked about the prospect of cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, Ambassador Phamphet Phengmeuang said that in April 1994, the two sub-committees of Vietnam and Laos Intergovernmental Cooperation Committee signed an agreement on cooperation in economic, culture, science, and technical cooperation. Bilateral cooperation between Laos and Vietnam will be strengthened especially in energy, transport and communications, tourism, and goods production.

'High-Level' Talks on Border Issues With PRC

BK1508104694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] Vietnam and China hold high-level talks on border and territorial issues. The Chinese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan will meet with its Vietnamese counterpart led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan in Hanoi on August 15.

This is the first ever high-level talks on disputes over the Eastern Sea [South China Sea].

Vu Mao Receives Thai Lower House Delegation

BK1208152194 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 12 Aug 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12—A delegation of the Thai lower house Administrative Committee, led by its General Secretary Charoen Khanthawong, arrived here yesterday for a working visit.

The delegation held talks here today with a delegation of the office of the National Assembly [NA] led by its director Mr. Vu Mao. Host and guest informed each other of the structure of the National Assembly and people's committees at different levels exchanged experience in the operation of the NA and the relations between legislative and law executive bodies. The two sides expressed their wish for further cooperation of mutual benefit between the NAs of the two countries as a contribution to the strengthening and development of the friendship between the Vietnamese and Thai peoples.

On the same day, the Thai delegation called on Vice Chairman of the NA Phung Van Tuu before leaving for Ho Chi Minh City.

Thai Ambassador to Vietnam Bunthan Manklang was also on hand.

Agreement Reached With ROK on Customs

*BK1308150794 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13—An agreement on customs cooperation between Vietnam and the Republic of Korea was initiated in Seoul on August 11.

Signatories were General Director of the Vietnam General Department of Customs Phan Van Dinh and his Korean Counterpart Lee Hwan Kyun.

The agreement, the first of its kind by the Vietnamese Government with foreign countries, will facilitate the customs procedures for goods of the two sides and pave the way for closer cooperation between Vietnam and South Korea in preventing drug traffics.

Burmese Minister, Singapore Banker Visit Vo Van Kiet

*BK1208155294 Hanoi VNA in English 1440 GMT
12 Aug 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 11—Prime Minister [P.M.] Vo Van Kiet received here this afternoon on separate occasions Myanmar's [Burma's] minister of energy, Mr U. Khin Maung Thein, and Singapore's UOS Bank Group delegation, led by Director General Mr Wee Cho Yow, who are now on visit to Vietnam.

At his meeting with Minister U. Khin Maung Thein, who has been here since August 8, P.M. Kiet hailed Mr U. Khin Maung Thein's first Vietnam visit and the results of his working sessions with his Vietnamese counterpart Thai Phung Ne and officials from other departments concerned as a new contribution of Myanmar to the consolidation and strengthening the fine friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese premier expressed his hope that the economic, commercial and cultural cooperation, particularly the energy cooperation, would develop together with the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Minister U. Khin Maung Thein informed P.M. Kiet of the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in energy, gas and oil and noted with satisfaction at the new development of relations, especially following P.M. Kiet's Myanmar visit in May this year. He affirmed Myanmar's readiness to exchange and share experience with Vietnam in the development of the oil and gas industry.

Earlier, Minister U. Khin Maung Thein met with his counterpart Thai Phung Ne and director general of Vietnampetro (Vietnam National Gas and Oil Corp.) Mr. Ho Sy Thoang during which both sides discussed measures to develop their mutual cooperation and assistance under the spirit of the bilateral agreement reached during P.M. Kiet's visit to Myanmar.

Director General Wee Cho Yow of Singapore's UOS Bank Group said during his meeting with Prime Minister Kiet that he had good impression in Vietnam, where the financial and banking operations have been conducted in right direction, particularly the achievements recorded in curbing the inflation. He said Singaporean banking and financial circle believed in Vietnam's economic reform policies and expressed his hope that UOS would make a contribution to the development of the country through their operation in Vietnam.

Speaking to his guest, P.M. Vo Van Kiet appreciated UOS's desire to contribute to the economic development and national construction in his country. Apart from the mutually beneficial cooperation, Vietnam also enjoyed Singaporean management experience in many aspects which Vietnam attached importance to.

While here, Mr Wee Cho Yow had working sessions with officials from the State Bank of Vietnam during which host and guest discussed on the promotion of relations between the two banks.

General Vo Nguyen Giap Visits Belgium

*BK1208143794 Hanoi VNA in English 1410 GMT
12 Aug 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 12—Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap has recently visited the Kingdom of Belgium. He was accompanied by Mr. Do Van Tai, deputy head of the Department for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

While there, Gen. Giap held talks separately with the vice prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, the minister of foreign trade, and other high-ranking officials of the Belgian Government.

During those meetings, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap informed the host side of the present situation and the initial achievements of Vietnam's process of renovation as well as economic and social tasks in the time to come. He thanked the government and people of Belgium for their warm support towards Vietnam's national construction and development.

The Belgian side welcomed and highly appreciated the achievements of the Vietnamese people and affirmed their wish to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit and for peace and development of the world community.

He also met with a number of Belgian businessmen, scholars and social activists and visited Gand and Anvers ports.

Le Duc Anh Congratulates President of Guinea Bissau

*BK1308145094 Hanoi VNA in English 1405 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13—President Le Duc Anh today extended his congratulations to Mr. J.B. Vieira on his election as president of the Republic of Guinea Bissau.

Do Muoi Visits Teachers at Refresher Course

BK1208093394 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Aug 94

[Text] Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi paid a visit this morning to a refresher course for teachers and teaching staff from provinces and cities north of Thua Thien-Hue who specialize in Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought. The refresher course was organized in Hanoi by the Ministry of Education and Training under the chairmanship of the party Central Committee's Secretariat and Science and Education Department. The comrade general secretary stressed that lessons and methodologies should be renovated rapidly so that the scientific characteristics and political directions of Marxist-Leninist teaching will be ensured and become attractive to teachers and students.

Committee for Overseas Vietnamese Set Up

BK1308091794 Hanoi VNA in English 0634 GMT 13 Aug 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 13—The government has issued a decree on establishing the Committee for Overseas Vietnamese, replacing the current Central Overseas Vietnamese Committee.

Under this decree, the Committee for Overseas Vietnamese attached to the government carries out its function of state management and directs the work relating to the Vietnamese residents abroad. The committee is responsible for general study on the situation of the Vietnamese community residing abroad, submitting to the government its recommendations for policies, bills and other legal relating to the community, and coordinating with concerned agencies to protect the legitimate interests of the overseas Vietnamese, encouraging them to enhance their community responsibility, promote the tradition of patriotism, uphold the Vietnamese national nature, and contributing to national construction.

The committee shall undertake cooperation with foreign countries and international organizations relating to the overseas Vietnamese affairs in conformity with the government regulations.

Under this decree, a committee for the overseas Vietnamese attached to the people's committee of Ho Chi Minh City is also established, replacing the city's overseas Vietnamese department.

Two More Oilfields To Begin Production

BK1508083994 Hanoi VNA in English 0641 GMT 15 Aug 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 15—Two more offshore oilfields - Dai Hung (Big Bear) and Rong (Dragon) - are

scheduled to be put in commercial production by the end of the year, Petro Vietnam General Director Ho Si Thoang said recently.

Both fields are contiguous to the Bach Ho (White Tiger) field, which currently is the only one in production, Thoang told reporters here.

In October, a part of the accompanying gas from the Bach Ho oilfield will be brought inland. Thoang said, and 300 million cubic metres of gas per annum is initially planned to be used for electrical generators.

Thoang also said that efforts made by Petro Vietnam and international companies have resulted in impressive gains preliminary drillings have indicated potentially big finds of oil at the northeastern area of Bach Ho oilfield. In the Thanh Long (Blue Dragon) oilfield, successful bidders are already preparing to start the first drilling, though the contracts were signed only in April this year.

This year, Vietnam expects to tap about 6.7 to 7 million tonnes of crude oil, compared with 6.3 million tonnes last year.

UNDP To Direct AIDS Project

BK1408104394 Hanoi VNA in English 0552 GMT 14 Aug 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 14—The Vietnam National AIDS Committee and UNDP [United Nations Development Program] have just formulated a \$7-million AIDS project for Vietnam which will operate over the course of the decade.

The project is under UNDP control with financial support from Australia, Thailand, UNICEF and others.

The project comprises three phases, the first of which is to mobilize further support from other donors. Propaganda and education for AIDS awareness are the second element, while provision of equipment for Vietnam medical care activities is the third.

The project is also expected to cover other fields, such as improving blood transfusion facilities, minimizing transmission among drug users and establishing treatment centres for AIDS carriers.

UNDP, in close cooperation with other Vietnamese organizations is to launch the programme in priority regions, mainly tourism centres such as Ho Chi Minh City, Nha Trang, Hai Phong and other cities and towns. The project network is scheduled to expand nationwide with assistance from provincial authorities and concerned organizations.

The project will also undertake further research on socio-economic affects of this fatal disease, as well as its psychological influence on the victims among the community.

An EC delegation is expected to be here on August 15 to take cooperative steps with UNDP to control the project's implementation, with the aim of launching it before the end of this year.

Australia

Thai Arms Ban May Cause 'Major Setback'

*BK1408115794 Melbourne Radio Australia in English
1100 GMT 14 Aug 94*

[Text] Australia's Defense Minister Robert Ray says he would be disappointed if it is confirmed that Thailand's Army chief has scrapped the plan to buy rifles from Australia. A Thai newspaper reports the general scrapped the proposed purchase of Steyr rifles because Australians have accused the Thai military of aiding Khmer Rouge in Cambodia.

Mr. Ray told an Australian television program that he is still seeking confirmation of the arms ban, but it would be unfair to punish Australia on grounds other than the quality or price of weapons.

[Begin Ray recording] It would be a major setback in our defense relationship if we were excluded on what we would regard as peripheral grounds. If they were excluded because the weapon is not regarded as suitable, price isn't competitive, or [because of] the counter-trade position that Thailand gets in, we will accept those reasons. But if it is just on the basis that there has been criticism, not even by the government, but by certain groups in Australia of Thailand's attitude to Cambodia, then we would be a little upset. [end recording]

New Zealand

National Party Retains Majority After By-Election

*BK1308110994 Hong Kong AFP in English 0933 GMT
13 Aug 94*

[Text] Wellington, Aug 13 (AFP)—New Zealand's ruling National Party tonight won a crucial by-election, holding the seat in the Selwyn electorate and maintaining its one-seat majority in Parliament.

National's candidate David Carter polled 8,621 votes against his nearest opponent, John Wright of the opposition Alliance Party, who gained 8,275 in the constituency near Christchurch.

The majority of 346 compared with a National majority of 888 in the last general election held last November.

The win means the National Party retains 50 seats in the 99 seat parliament.

On Tuesday, Prime Minister Jim Bolger said New Zealand would face economic disaster if his party failed to hold onto the Selwyn seat.

The by-election was triggered by the resignation from parliament of former finance minister Ruth Richardson last month.

Papua New Guinea

Prime Minister Views ASEAN Membership

*OW1508014794 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 13 Aug 94 Morning Edition p 8*

[By Takashi Ota]

[Text] Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea), 12 Aug—Papua New Guinean Prime Minister Paias Wingti gave an interview at his official residence on 12 August to media organizations, including NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN. During the interview, he expressed the desire to have Papua New Guinea become a formal member of ASEAN, in which Papua New Guinea is already participating as an observer. He thus demonstrated his intention to stimulate Papua New Guinea's economic development by strengthening cooperative relations with Asian countries, whose economies are developing very rapidly.

With regard to the question of Papua New Guinea's membership in ASEAN, he said: "We are not dissatisfied with our present status. However, we seek formal membership in ASEAN to build more advanced relations with ASEAN nations, and we have unofficially informed it of our desire. Only ASEAN has the power to make a decision on the question of Papua New Guinea becoming a formal member." The prime minister thus stressed that Papua New Guinea has been taking concrete action in seeking membership for itself.

As for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, which in November approved Papua New Guinea's becoming a formal member of it, Wingti said: "Papua New Guinea cannot assume a major role because there is a gap in national power between Papua New Guinea and other countries, such as the United States, Japan, and China. However, participation still gives our country the benefits of discussing matters with other member nations and obtaining various types of information."

With regard to Japan, Wingti expressed his country's complicated feelings toward it, saying: "Japan is Papua New Guinea's important trading and economic partner, to which timber and copper are exported. However, Japan should confer with Papua New Guinea on postwar compensation for its actions during World War II."

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